Senate RR

MOOSE JAW TIMES.

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A very neat and nobby stock in the leading styles from $2 a length up. Don't forget, and ask to see them.

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Now here's a snap. Mr. Robinson was fortunate in securing a line of these capes, which cost wholesale from $5 to $10. Take your choice for $4.50, $5, $5.50 and $6. New styles, and stock imported by the Army & Navy, released from bond and sold at auction.

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All styles. Get a pair of top rubber boots, only $2.75, worth $4. Also hip rubber boots, $4, worth $6.

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Quote you some great snaps next week in the clothing line. . . .

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is coming and you will be looking for

BOOTS and SHOES

We have over 1200 pair to be sold at greatly reduced prices.

A FEW OF OUR PRICES:

Men's Grain Bluchers, worth $2, reduced to $1.45; men's split bals., worth $1.80 for $1.35; men's buff bals., worth $2.50 for $1.80; men's calf congress, worth $4.25 for $3.50.

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just to hand that we will sell for lower prices than you have ever been offered before in Moose Jaw.

Call and See

what we can do before purchasing elsewhere.

R. E. DORAN

THE ELEVATOR MONOPOLY

RECEIVES THE ATTENTION OF PARLIAMENT.

Railway Commission—Sabbath Observance—Insolvency Law—The Yukon Railway Bill is Amended and Sent to the Senate—The Tariff Monopoly Clause.

MONDAY, March 14.

Mr. McMillan asked whether it was the intention of the Government to appoint a railway commission.

Mr. Blair replied: The Government has had it in contemplation to take up the subject of a railway commission and deal with it at an early day. It is not found practicable, owing to the condition of public business and for other reasons, to submit a measure with that object in view during the present session, but I am in hopes we will be able to do it at the next session.

Mr. Jameson moved: "That the public interest demands that the railway companies of Canada should at the earliest possible moment be brought under the control of a board of railway commissioners, clothed with full power to enforce the provisions of the Railway Act, and to prescribe and enforce the observance of such regulations as may be necessary in the public interest." He emphasized the importance of the railway question and its solution to the people of Western Canada, and pointed out the geographical and legislative difficulties against which they have to contend. He claimed that the railway laws of Canada are not obeyed by the C. P. R., and that there is no tribunal in the country capable of enforcing them. He suggested that an enquiry should be made to ascertain the real meaning of the clause in the C. P. R. charter preventing governmental interference with rates until the road pays a profit of 10 per cent. on the capital actually expended in its construction. An answer should be given to the question as to whether this means the capital invested by the company alone or by the Government and company combined. If the former, the time had, he said, arrived when the Government could interfere. The company was now paying four per cent. dividend on their stock. Some of it was bought at 25 cents on the dollar, so that the stockholders were getting 16 per cent. on their money. Mr. Jameson contended that the Railway Committee of the Privy Council was unable to perform the duties that should devolve upon a railway commission.

Mr. Davis, of Saskatchewan, agreed with Mr. Jameson in the statement that the exorbitant railway rates of the west were a great drawback to immigration, and hoped the Government would take immediate steps to secure the appointment of a railway commission.

Dr. Rutherford said the country was in the hands of a gigantic railway monopoly, which would control rather than be controlled by the country, and called upon the Government to avail themselves of the power contained in the Railway Act to deal with this question and relieve the farmers of the west of the disabilities under which they suffer.

Mr. Maclean, of East York, thought it was the foremost question now confronting Parliament and the people. The Government should put a greater check upon railway legislation actually passing through the House and avoid the unnecessary duplication of railways. They should take steps to ascertain what the C P R. actually cost, so as to apply the rate regulation clause of the charter of the road.

Mr. Richardson, of Lisgar, declared that the general impression was that owing to the elevator monopoly the farmers of the west suffered a loss of not less than one million dollars per year. He had a Bill before the House which will compel railway companies to allow farmers to load grain from waggons or flat warehouses. A commission would regulate such a matter as this, but if provision was not made for a commission this session he would press the Government to allow his Bill or that of Mr. Davin to pass.

Mr. Blair suggested the adjournment of the debate, and in doing so said that he fully realized the importance of the subject and felt that the transportation question is one of the largest questions which the Parliament of Canada can have to deal with. He would hail with delight the adoption of any scheme of legislation which would in any substantial way redress the evils of which the people of Canada had to complain. He thought he would not be doing his duty if he allowed the impression to be generally entertained that the thought or the Government thought that the matter was one susceptible of easy treatment or that a complete or very comprehensive remedy was capable of being applied. Mr. Blair expressed his entire sympathy with the nationalization of railroads. He declared that it was a radical error in the policy of the Government of the day, although the people would not have supported them in a different policy, when they allowed the great transcontinental highway to become the property of a private company. The sound policy for her welfare would have been that at any cost the country should own the great highway, so that they could treat the settlers in such a way as would induce them to stay there. The nationalization of railways was a large question, and they could not take it up usefully at this time or on short notice.

TUESDAY, March 15.

When the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Yukon Railway Bill, Mr. Blair made a statement of the alterations in the contract which it was proposed to make to meet the objections taken to it. The first was the clause permitting the contractors to select blocks at either end of the main blocks. This clause was not regarded as important by either the Government or the contractors, and by agreement it had been entirely abrogated. Another clause is proposed to ensure the operation of the railway for five years after its completion. It provides that one-fifth of the lands which the contractors may select shall be held as security by the Government that the company will operate the road, and in the event of their materially defaulting in that regard this one fifth shall be forfeited to the Government. Other securities may be substituted for the one fifth of the land grant, but they shall be subject to forfeiture in the same manner. Another amendment requires that a majority of the directors, including the President, shall be British subjects. These amendments were incorporated in the Bill, and it was passed through the committee stage.

WEDNESDAY, March 16.

The House to day adopted a measure which it is hoped will protect this country from the invasion of that dread scourge, the San Jose scale, whose ravages among the fruit trees in the United States have been so disastrous. The Minister of Agriculture introduced a Bill which empowers the Governor General in Council to prohibit the importation of fruit trees from countries where the disease exists. The House suspended the rules and passed the Bill through all its stages, so that its object would not be defeated by the American nurserymen sending in carloads of stock in anticipation of such a prohibition.

Mr. Richardson reminded the House of the incorporation in the tariff bill of last session of an anti-monopoly clause and asked the Government to apply it to the manufacture of spades and shovels. He had four letters written by United States makers declining to quote prices for the Canadian trade, owing to an agreement with Canadian makers.

Mr. Fielding said that this was the first time that this matter had been brought to the attention of the Government, and, therefore, they had not been in a position to consider it; but the attention of the Government having been called to this case it would receive careful consideration.

The Yukon Railway Bill was put through its final stages in the House without serious opposition, and sent to the Senate to be passed upon by that august body.

Mr. Moore moved a resolution in favor of reducing the duty upon imported refined petroleum for illuminating purposes to three cents per imperial gallon, and also to extend the right of importing such oil in tank cars.

Mr. Fielding said that he did not think it desirable that the House should take up a separate item of the tariff without reference to the whole tariff, and he therefore moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. Charlton earnestly pressed upon the favorable consideration of the House his oft rejected Sabbath observance Bill.

THURSDAY, March 17.

Mr Parmalee, of Shefford, introduced a bill which he had before the House last session to prohibit improper speculation in the sale of butter and cheese.

Mr. Fortin, in presenting his insolvency bill to the House, expressed regret that the Government had not taken the subject up and framed a measure such as the commercial community so much desired. He maintained that the necessity for an effective insolvency law, applicable to the whole Dominion, was never greater than at the present time, and denied that Provincial legislation on the subject was adequate to meet the demands of trade. Several members of the House urged the Government to take charge of the measure, but the Prime Minister pointed out that such a course might convert into a political question that which should be considered in a purely commercial spirit. He promised every assistance to the effort of the House to frame a satisfactory insolvency law.

Mr. Charlton's Sabbath observance bill was reported by the Committee of the Whole, with an amendment that prohibits the sale on any day of the week of any newspaper issued in Canada or elsewhere which purports to be published on Sunday. The effect of this will be to shut out all American Sunday papers, whatever their character, whether published on Sunday or not, as well as the Sunday *World*, of Toronto, published by Mr. Maclean, the Member for East York.

MOOSE JAW MARKETS.

Wheat, No. 1	$ 76
" No. 2	73
Oats	45
Potatoes	60
Apples (green) per lb	05
Onions, per lb	05
Cheese, "	11
Bacon, "	11
Lard, "	12½
Butter "	17
Eggs, per doz	25

BY RAIL, Stage Ocean LAKE, WAGHORN'S GUIDE

HOW IT ENDED

CHAPTER III.

"When a man is old
And the weather blows cold,
Well fare a fire and a furried gowne;
But when he is young
And his blood new sprung,
His sweetheart is worth half the towne!"

It is a month later and now very close to Christmas.

Soft wreaths of snow hang upon every bough. Nature has spread herself a mantle so white, so chill, that scarce one dares to dream of life beneath it. In the old house, if nothing else is plentiful, fires are. To the McDermot warmth is gold—and so much gold he grants himself if in other ways he is compelled to study strict economy. Something in the brilliant glare of the huge pine logs lying on the massive lumps of glowing coal remind him in a measure of the days gone by, when he could hold up his head with the best, and keep open house for all his friends.

A whole month Thirty full days and still the young man who has been brought in fainting to the old castle of the McDermots is the McDermot's guest. The doctor, summoned in haste, had pronounced him in a highly feverish state and unfit for removal. He had broken his arm out shooting in some unaccountable fashion, and the walking for miles afterward trying in vain to find a short cut to Ballybeg, the residence of Lord Begmore, with whom he was staying, and the subsequent immersion in the castle bog, and his exertions to escape from it, all had combined to render him as weak a creature as nature ever kept life in. To remove him had been impossible.

The McDermot to whose sins inhospitality certainly never could be laid, had made his guest as welcome as possible. Lord Begmore, too, whose guest the young man was, had been assiduous in his attentions, calling every other day at first, and to the present moment sending flowers, fruit and game. These last were a godsend to Bridget and Dulcinea, who, with the short purse they held for housekeeping expenses, would hardly have known how to keep their guest in the little delicacies needful for an invalid without this help.

And after all he has not proved an artist! He has never "wandhered" in the sense Bridget had suggested, and certainly he has always had a grandfather and a roof over his head. In effect, he is a young man of family, and next heir to a title, his father being dead, and he an only son, and his grandfather Lord Branscombe. So there certainly is no doubt about the grandfather.

His name is Lucien Eyre, and his appearance beyond argument. A better featured man it would be perhaps difficult to find. Miss McDermot came to this conclusion early in his stay with her, and even now, when he is mending, and one need not feel so altogether sentimental about him, as when he lay stretched upon his bed, hovering between beautiful life and hideous death, she sees no cause to alter her decision. As a fact, he is distinctly handsome—of the dark Italian type, one sometimes sees in English people. And at all events, his free laughing mouth and the tall muscular figure he possesses are essentially English.

Yesterday he was well enough to be moved down to one of the lower rooms—a rather gaunt, impossible room that had once been a schoolroom to judge by the general break up of the furniture. Miss McDermot had wished him to be brought to the drawing-room, the one decently, if poorly kept up room in the house, but he had begged to be taken to some other place, where the advent of visitors need not disturb him. So the old schoolroom had been requisitioned, and a comfortable chair put into it, next to a roaring fire.

"Well, how do you feel?" asked Dulcinea, coming into the room like a young spring breeze, all life and freshness. "Tired—eh?"

She used to be afraid of him at first, when she learned he was so near to a title—afraid of the poverty of her own surroundings, that must be felt by him so long as he was her father's guest, but he had proved so bright and so gay, and so grateful for even the smallest mercies, that her heart had gone out to him. Even the difficult Bridget had been conquered—in a measure.

She has stepped into the light of the jovial fire, and is looking down at him with a little smile. He from the depths of the ancient armchair smiles back at her.

"I'm, a swindle!" says he. "I feel as well as any fellow, only——"

"Only what?"

"Only I don't want to go," says he, in a low tone, but boldly.

"How good of you that is!" says she, slipping into a chair at the other side of the glowing hearth and spreading out her pretty white fingers to the blaze. "Just pretending—to please me—that we have made you comfortable. Well," with a sigh, "we've done our best, father and I; but it hasn't been much, I know that."

The firelight has fallen on her face; she is leaning toward it, and the rays, catching her blue eyes, light them up until they gleam like sapphires.

"I am not pretending," says the young man, leaning toward her. "And ——" he paused. "Have you understood me?"

"H'm!" says she, using the light, soft questioning sound that belongs to her, and that has often struck him as being so delightful.

"No, you have not understood," says he now. "Dulcie don't you know why I don't want to leave?—why I would rather be an invalid forever than leave? Don't you—don't you know?"

"No," says she, shrinking from him a little, and growing pale beneath the firelight.

"Oh, you must know!" says he, vehemently. "For a whole week I have believed you knew. Last Monday, when you brought me those Christmas roses, . . . and I took them, . . . and you . . . you blushed . . . and, Dulcie—"

He breaks off suddenly, and rising to his feet comes over to her.

"Dulcie, I love you."

"Oh, no! Oh, no!" cries she, sharply, rising in turn, and drawing back from him. "You must not. You cannot. You cannot. Don't you know about me?"

"Know about you?"

"Yes. No man must love me," says the girl, putting out both her hands, as if in renunciation of all affections.

"But why? Darling, why?"

"Because I am engaged to be married," returns she, with terrible solemnity.

Being a young man of the world, this declaration might, on another occasion, have given him food for mirth; being, however, a young man of the world for once honestly in love, it only gives him food for consternation.

"Engaged!" is all he can say.

"Yes,! yes! Indeed!" hanging her head.

There is so little joy in her announcement—so little of anything but grief in the hanging of her dainty little head, that grand courage comes to him.

"An engagement! What is that?" cries he, eagerly. "An engagement can be broken. Blessed thought! Now, if you had been married—though even so—well; but an engagement."

"Ah! you don't know," says she. "This one can't be broken."

"Why not? And—who——? Oh, Dulcie! I think you might have told me before, something about it."

"It didn't occur to me," says Dulcie, opening her fingers in her little explanatory way. "Never! not for a moment?"

"What didn't?" in a puzzled tone—"your engagement. But really you must have thought about that sometimes, any way; and, besides——"

"That! Nonsense," says she. "What didn't occur to me was, that you were —were——" she glanced at him shyly and shamefacedly, "well—were—you know."

"Dulcie!" cries he.

"Oh, no!" cries she. "Don't touch me. It is so absurd. You couldn't be in love with me in a month, could you?"

"Couldn't I?" says he.

"Well, even if you could," says she, shaking her head, dismally, "it isn't of any use. Father has made up his mind—I am to marry him."

"Who?"

"Sir Ralph Anketell."

"Anketell?"

"Yes."

"Why, he's twice your age."

"Oh, no, he isn't!" says Miss McDermot, quickly. "He is thirty-four."

"Looks more like ninety-four in my opinion, and as ugly as sin."

"I have read somewhere that sin is always beautiful," says she sententiously.

"Then Anketell is as ugly as something else. He," gazing at her anxiously, "he is ugly, isn't he?"

"I don't think he is so ugly as you think him," says she evasively.

"I believe you are in love with him," says Eyre, somewhat sulkily.

"You can believe what you like," returns she, loftily.

Silence.

"Well, are you in love with him?" demands the young man, presently, with open ire.

"I'm in love with nobody," retorts she, with crushing meaning; "but father thinks it will be a good thing for me to marry Sir Ralph."

"And he—Sir Ralph—does he know you are being coerced into a marriage with him?"

"I don't know what he knows."

"If he does he must be a mean hound!" cries Eyre, with passionate contempt.

"He is not a mean hound," says the girl, quickly. "I may not want to marry him; I may have been persuaded to engage myself to him; I may not care for him in the very least; but he is not mean, and he is one of the kindest, best men I ever met."

"Well, never mind what I have said," puts in Eyre quickly.

Her sudden defense of the man whom she so plainly does not love has struck him as a touch of nobility in her character. He can admire it the more it seems to prove to him that love has no part in her defense.

"The thing I do want to know is—— Dulcie, look at me. Tell me you will try to love me."

"Why should I try to love you?" says she, tears rising in her eyes. "Why should I try to love any one? I tell you, I am bound to marry Sir Ralph, and—I must fulfil my promise."

"Surely not if you yourself object to it."

"To what?"

"To the promise."

A pause.

"You do not object to it?"

"I don't see that I have any right to object, the promise once given," says she restlessly. "But—I do, for all that. It was father's doing. He thinks Sir Ralph perfection." She shrugs her shoulders, then suddenly turns to him. "Fancy!" says she vehemently—"Fancy a girl being told she must marry a man whether she likes him or not!"

"I can fancy a girl being told to do it. I can't fancy a girl doing it," returns he slowly.

"You mean——" hotly.

"Never mind what I mean just now. You tell me it was your father's doing?"

"Yes."

"That is enough for me. But Anketell?"

"He knows nothing. He proposed to me through my father. I hated that"—rebelliously. "Why couldn't he have come to me direct?"

"Why, indeed?"

"He said he was afraid when I asked him," says the girl, with a frowning brow, and speaking as if addressing herself only. "But—afraid?"

"He must be a fool," says Eyre, with conviction, and might have said more perhaps if the dark blue eyes had not suddenly raised themselves to his with a rather menacing expression in them. "Didn't he guess?" asks he hastily.

"What?—that I didn't love him? No. There was nothing to guess about."

"You didn't tell him?"

"I told him I had no love to give him," says Dulcinea

"Well?"

"He asked me then if I loved any one."

"Well?"

"Well—I said I didn't."

"Then?" significantly.

"When he heard I didn't love any one he seemed quite contented."

"But did it never occur to him that in the future you—er—might love some one? Eh?"

"There is so seldom 'some one' here," returned she, with a sigh.

At this moment the door is thrown open.

"Miss Dulcinea!" says Mrs. Driscoll, appearing on the threshold in her best bib and tucker and her worst temper. "Sir Ralph wants to see ye. He's just ridden over from The Towers."

Behind her appears Sir Ralph.

"Well—here I am," says Dulcinea, coldly.

She rises with perfect calm, but in spite of herself a hot blush springs to her cheeks. She walks with a touch of defiance to the door.

"You want me, Sir Ralph?"

"Not here—not now," returns he, his tone ten times colder than her own. "If you will give me five minutes by and by in the drawing-room, it will do. Pray don't let me take you away from your guest now?"

He pauses and looking toward Eyre compels him to be civil.

"Very glad to see you looking so much better," says he, with a ghost of a smile.

They have, of course, met during the past month.

"Thanks," says Eyre, not too graciously.

"I can come now, if you want me," says Dulcinea, perceiving her betrothed turn to the doorway as if to go away.

"Thank you! An hour hence will do very well," replies he, coolly, and closes the door behind him.

"There!" says Dulcinea, looking at Eyre, with angry eyes full of tears; "what do you think of that? I'm sure I offered to go with him, didn't I? and you see how he treated me. You saw it, didn't you?"

"I saw it indeed, Dulcie, why think of him at all? Why care? He is beneath your notice."

"Oh, he is more than that. He is a wretch. I hate him?" cries Dulcie, vehemently.

She stamps her small foot upon the ground, and then suddenly, for no such great reason certainly, she covers her face with her hands and bursts into a storm of tears.

To be Continued.

MARRIED MEN LIVE LONG

Interesting Statistics Compiled by a German Scientist—Warning to Bachelors.

Persons who desire to live to a good old age will do well to read an interesting work on the subject which has just been issued by Dr. Schwartz of Berlin. The doctor has given much time to the study of longevity, and the conclusions at which he has arrived are based on statistics which seem in all respects reliable.

He begins with the bold statement that any one who desires to live for four score and ten years should get married. In other words, he claims that conjugal life is a necessary condition of longevity. Here are the statistics which support his statement: Of 200 persons who had reached the age of 40 years the doctor found that 125 were married and 75 unmarried. Of 70 men who had reached the age of 60 years he found that forty-eight were married and only twenty-two unmarried.

He next took thirty-eight men, each of whom was in his seventieth year, and he found that twenty-seven were married and eleven unmarried. Finally, he took twelve men, each aged ninety years, and found that nine were married and three unmarried. It may be claimed that no sure conclusion can be drawn from statistics of this nature, for the reason that the institution of marriage is spread all over the world, and hence it is natural to find the majority of persons married. Dr. Schwartz in reply again brings forward some curious statistics. These statistics show that the mortality among bachelors between the ages of 30 and 45 is as high as 27 per cent. whereas among those who are married it does not exceed 18 per cent.

"It is evident," says a French writer, who has closely studied Dr. Schwartz's statistics, "that we must acknowledge the potency of these figures, and that, if we desire to live to a good old age, we should get married as soon as possible. We should certainly do so if we wish to live a full century, for Dr. Schwartz cites the cases of fifty centurians, not one of whom is a bachelor. A curious fact, too, is that these fifty centurians were all widowers."

NELSON'S WONDERFUL FEAT.

Writers of historical reminiscences have to be masters of a certain amount of accurate information about their heroes if they wish to avoid mistakes. If they are not, they are sure to "get things mixed."

Not long since a reviewer in the London Times, writing of a book named "Roving Commissions," related on his own account the following episode of Nelson, the great admiral:

"While in chase of Villeneuve's French fleet, he was informed of the enemy leaving in sight, at which information Nelson evinced the highest satisfaction, and gleefully rubbed his hands."

As a correspondent of the Times points out, this incident occurred in 1805. Nelson lost his right arm in the attack on Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, in 1797—eight years prior to his pursuit of Villeneuve's fleet. It would have been, therefore, a difficult matter for him to "rub his hands" in 1805.

FOOLING HIM.

Dumpley, I hear that you have been misrepresenting me, said his neighbor indignantly. Brozer told me all about it.

All I said to him was that you were one of the most honorable men and considerate neighbors that I ever knew.

Wonder where I can find that infernal Brozer

HAS EYES LIKE "X" RAYS

THE MARVELLOUS POWERS OF A FRENCHWOMAN.

She Can See Through Wood and Flesh and Can Read Blindfolded the Contents of Letters Miles Away.

Great are the Roentgen rays, but greater, say those who know her, is a certain Frenchwoman of Narbonne. The Roentgen rays enable us to see through wood and flesh, but they are powerless against metals. Yet this woman of Naboone, we are told, can not only read a letter wrapped in metallic paper, but can read it when it is at a great distance away from her.

Dr. Ferroul discovered this marvellous woman. The Doctor, who was some years ago a socialist Deputy in Paris, recently settled down at Narbonne and determined to devote all his leisure to the study of occultism. So he tried his hand at turning tables and, like so many others, strove to obtain messages from the dead by means of Planchette and spirit rapping. His success was not marked in any direction until one day he became acquainted with a woman who possessed the strange faculty of "reading letters through opaque bodies."

The doctor was amazed. He tested the woman several times, and in no instance did she fail to read the letter correctly. Then he sat down and sent word of his wonderful discovery to a friend of his, Dr. Grasset, professor of medicine at the University of Montpellier. The latter, who is well known in Paris as a savant of great merit, was at first wholly incredulous, but finally promised to test the woman's power in his own way. First, however, he went to Narbonne and had a long conference with Ferroul, after which he returned to Montpellier and wrote the following words on a half sheet of paper:—

DUE PRECAUTIONS TAKEN.

"The deep sky reflects our tears in its stars, for we weep this evening at feeling that we live too much."

Over these words he wrote in one line three words, one in the Russian, another in the German, and the third in the Greek language, and then he added a final line containing the word "Montpellier" and the date of the month. This paper he folded in two, with the writing on the inside, and then he covered it entirely with a sheet of tinfoil, such as is used for chocolate. This sheet he turned down at the edges and he then slipped the whole into an ordinary envelope, which he tightly fastened with gum. Finally, as Dr. Ferroul had warned him that string sometimes interfered with his subject's reading powers, he fastened the envelope with a safety pin, which pierced in such a manner that it formed a sort of padlock, and, this being done, the pin was embedded in a mass of black sealing wax, which was stamped with Dr. Grasset's coat of arms.

To this sealed envelope Dr. Grasset attached his card with a few words, and then he placed the document in a large envelope and sent it by mail to Dr. Ferroul at Narbonne. Two days later he received the following letter from Dr. Ferroul:—

SHE READ IT ALL.

"Mon cher maitre:—

"When your letter reached me this morning my subject was not at hand. I opened the first cover containing the envelope and found your card. Having some visits to make, I decided to bring my subject to my house at about four o'clock and I called at her house to leave word.

"When I told her what I wanted her to do she expressed a desire to make the reading at once. Your envelope, sealed with black wax, had been placed inside its big envelope on my desk, and my subject's house is distant at least three hundred metres from mine.

"As we leaned against a table I passed my hands over the subject's eyes and this is what she told me without having seen your envelope:—

"'You have torn this envelope.'

"'Yes, but the letter to be read is inside in another closed envelope.'

"'The one with the large black seal?'

"'Yes. Read.'

"'There is some silver paper. . . . Here is what there is:—The deep sky reflects our tears in its stars, for we weep at feeling that we live too much.'

"'Then there are letters like this.' She showed me with her finger tips, D. E. K.

"'Then there is a short name that I don't know.' In what sense are we to take this?

"Then she read the word Montpellier and the date on your letter.

"There, cher maitre, is the report of the experiment, which lasted at most a minute and a half. I am returning your envelope with my letter. Yours,

Signed DR. FERROUL.

A NEW EXPERIMENT.

Dr. Grasset was exceedingly surprised when he received this letter. To him, indeed, the story savored of the supernatural. The sealed envelope was once more in his possession; there was not the slightest evidence that it had been tampered with, and yet this strange woman had read the entire contents with the exception of the few words in Greek, Russian and German.

Are we to conclude from this experiment that reading through opaque bodies belongs to the domain of possibility? Wonderful, if true, and yet not as wonderful as the fact that the reading in this instance was done at a considerable distance. The subject not merely read the words that were inside the closed and sealed envelope, but she did so at a time when the envelope was three hundred metres away from her and when there were between her and it such solid objects as her own house and Dr. Ferroul's house.

Clear, however, as the facts were, Dr. Grasset was still half afraid of being mystified and therefore he submitted the sealed envelope to the members of the Academy of Science and Letters of Montpellier, and, by opening it in their presence, satisfied them that the envelope had not been tampered with. The members were as puzzled as Dr. Grasset, and at once decided to make a new experiment. Consequently a committee was appointed for this purpose, and it was agreed that the members thereof should not know the contents of the envelope and, while on their way to Narbonne should not let it for a moment out of their possession. As to the result of this last experiment, nothing has yet been made public.

DINNER FOR 755 PERSONS.

Two Hundred and Twenty Waiters Were Required to Serve the Repast.

Since the simplification of means for public and private dinners has become universal, the task of feeding a large number of people at one time is much less complicated than formerly. Our public dinners are noted for their perfection of detail and of service. The French, however, are a close second. At the banquet given recently to M. Felix Faure by the Chamber of Commerce of Paris there were present 755 persons. The dinner was served in the large meeting-room of the chamber, which is occupied until 5 p.m. The members declined to cut short the hours of business, so that the caterers could begin operations only after the adjournment of the day. They had, therefore, only two hours or until 7 p.m. to complete all the arrangements for the banquet. In that space of time eighteen tables were laid out with all their equipment. This, in part consisted of 12,000 plates, 2,500 knives, 7,000 glasses, 3,500 spoons, and 3,000 forks. In addition, there were eighty baskets of fruit, as many of flowers, 300 sets of petits fours, about 500 yards of damask, tablecloths, and eighty candelabra. The service was in charge of four head waiters, each of whom had fifty-five subordinates under his control. The culinary department was divided into four sections, each consisting of three chefs, five helpers, two ice makers, and a number of others, making a total of forty persons to each section. The provisions consisted of forty pounds of shrimps, twenty ox tails, 800 cassellotes and bouchees, fifty-five trout, sixty quarts, about, of sauce francaise—a white sauce in which with other ingredients, crawfish butter is incorporated—sixty haunches of deer 110 quarts of mushrooms, 110 fowls, 800 quails, 125 pheasants, 120 pounds of truffles, and eighty ducklings. Besides all these were the materials for the dessert. All of the cooking was done in temporary booths outside.

MARTIAL MATRIMONY.

Curious Regulations Governing Army Marriages in Europe.

The restrictive conditions at present in force with regard to the marriage of officers in the Russian army forbid this privilege under any circumstances in the case of officers under the age of twenty-three; between the ages of twenty-three and twenty-eight years the dot of an officer's wife must amount to a sum representing the minimum income of 250 rubles yearly. On comparison of these conditions with those regulating the same question in other European armies, it may be noted that in the Austro-Hungarian army the number of officers authorized to contract marriages is limited by a fixed proportion assigned to each grade, and, these totals being reached, all further marriages must be deferred, pending the occurrence of vacancies in the married establishments. The Italian army regulations, which fix the income of the fiancee at a minimum of from 1,200 to 2,000 lire, would appear to be more rational in their operation. Italian officers, however, apply a somewhat liberal interpretation to this law, with the result that the number of marriages occurring under actual provisions do not exceed more than an eighth of the total number, seven eighths of the officers being united under the conditions of the religious ceremony only, and thus exposing themselves to all the inconveniences which attend a marriage not recognized by civil law. Similar disabilities would now appear to be incurred by Russian officers, and suggestions have been made by the press of Russia that a general revision of the law is becoming necessary. The question is assuming some importance from the fact that Russian officers reaching a total number of nearly 40,000 represent one of the most important classes in the state.

WHERE HE WORKED

The prisoner was making his appearance before the magistrate for the hundredth time.

Well, said the magistrate, you here again?

Yes, your worship, responded the prisoner.

What's the charge?

Vagrancy—same as before, your worship.

It seems to me you are here about half your time.

Rather more than less, your worship.

Well, what do you do it for? Why don't you work?

I do, your worship, more than half my time.

Ah, now, said the magistrate, surprised, if you can tell me where you have ever worked, I'll let you off.

In prison, your worship, smiled the prisoner, and the court kept its word.

THE GIFT OF EQUILIBRIUM.

Aunt Ameline, what is being well balanced?

Well balanced? Well, it is having sense enough to make more friends than enemies.

AN ODD CASE.

Bicycle Dealer—I ran across a peculiar bicycle crank to-day.

His Partner—Who was he?

Bicycle Dealer—A man came in who said he wanted to buy a low-grade wheel.

ROUND THE WHOLE WORLD.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN THE FOUR CORNERS OF THE GLOBE.

Old and New World Events of Interest Chronicled Briefly—Interesting Happenings of Recent Date.

A telegraph line recently run to Coomassie from the coast is highly appreciated by the Ashanti natives. They cut off the wire in suitable lengths to make armlets.

France is hastening to make Jibouti, on the Red Sea, the best port for Abyssinian trade to counterbalance the effect of the Italian transfer of Kassala to the English in Egypt.

Lord Alfred Rothschild sent a brace of pheasants to every one of the 3,000 drivers and conductors of the omnibus company in which he is interested as a Christmas present.

Herr Dieden, the senior member of the German Reichstag, is 87 years of ago and has sat in every session since the empire was constituted. He had also been a member of the Prussian Landtag continuously since 1854.

Berlin University, owing to the large number of foreign students frequenting it, has established an instructorship in elementary German to enable them to learn the language in which the lectures are delivered.

Princess Theresa of Bavaria, daughter of the Prince Regent, has been made an honorary doctor of philosophy by the University of Munich. She is also a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences, is 48 years of age, and a spinster.

Africa's monkeys are giving out. In the neighborhood of the Gold Coast they have been exterminated and last year the colony could collect only 67,000 monkey skins, whereas in 1894, 168,405 skins, valued at $205,000, were exported.

Railroad traffic in Germany has increased to such an extent that the Government finds it necessary to four-track the main lines in Westphalia and the Rhine province, with the prospect of extending the improvement soon as far as Berlin.

Paris's police is trying to discourage murder as a business by showing that it does not pay. Out of twenty-one recent murders the average profit to each assassin was $16.37 and in many of these cases the murderer was caught and executed.

A bill-posting combination has been turned into a limited liability corporation in London, with a capital of $12,250,000. It holds out as an inducement to buy shares a number of contracts it has for bill posting at the rate of a penny a sheet per week.

Empress Elizabeth of Austria has collected the photographs of all the pretty women she has seen during the last nine years. To each picture is attached a statement of the name, age, and condition of the subject, with the time and place of the taking of the photograph.

"Mr. Stuart Erskine," is the name under which the bankrupt Earl of Rosslyn, the first British peer to become a professional actor, will appear in the cast of Pinero's new play. Through his mother, a Fitzroy, he is a descendant of King Charles II. and Barbara Villiers, Duchess of Cleveland.

In all Italy there were but 920 duels fought last year, according to the record kept by Commendatore Gallo of Milan, and of these 103 had serious consequences. Only one duelist was killed on the spot; six others died of their wounds. Of the serious duels seventy-five were between civilians, fifteen between officers, and in thirteen officers fought civilians.

Princess Hono Maruan of the Fiji Islands, according to the Berlin Borsenblatt, is about to visit Europe in search of a husband. She is the heir to the throne; has an income of $35,000 a year from the British Government, which will be doubled on her accession, besides her domain lands, and is looking for a well-educated man of good birth as the Fiji Queen's consort in her Chief Minister and Chief Justice.

One branch of the Bourbons has learned to forget, and is trying to live up to modern ideas. Both sons of the late Count of Aquila, King Bomba's brother, who married the late Emperor of Brazil's sister, married wives of non-royal rank, one of them an American girl, and settled down as Italian citizens. A grandson of the Count has just become engaged to his parent's consent, to a young man of Naples, who is not even noble.

In the first seven years of William II.'s reign, 4,965 sentences for lese majeste were inflicted by German courts, the average term of imprisonment being 175 days. The yearly average of sentences is increasing, either through greater sensitiveness on the part of the authorities or through the latter giving more occasion for unfavorable comment. Among the offenders punished were seven children under the age of 14 and 231 other persons under 18.

Earl Russell, freed from his divorce court troubles, is agitating the question of "one bath" question in the London workhouses. At Maidenhead, the scene of the recent typhoid fever outbreak, where the Earl is one of the Board of Guardians, he discovered that the paupers bathed forty tramps in six baths of water. With some difficulty he succeeded through a proposal to use the same water for only two or three paupers, one overseer objecting that "the poor did not know when they were well off, and stop giving luxuries to tramps."

There was a hot time in Adelaide, Australia, on Nov. 10, the temperature in the shade reaching 106 degrees and in the sun 164 degrees. The sky, instead of being a deep blue, was of a dull red, and as the sun was blue rather than yellow, many people concluded that the world was coming to an end. At one public school the children were seized with a panic, which was stopped with difficulty by the head master, who later kept the whole school in till they had made up the time lost in the scare.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

If the report that a French expedition has reached Fashoda, on the upper Nile is correct, the contest between England and France in those regions promises soon to become acute. What England wants is to hold the whole valley of the Nile up to the great lakes, and through British East Africa to extend her empire from the Mediterranean to the Cape, while France wants to control the upper Nile as a weapon with which to force England to relinquish her hold upon Egypt in favor of the republic. The former bases her claim to the upper Nile territory on the fact that it once constituted a part of the old Egyptian Soudan, and alleges that the boundary between it and the French Congo on the west is the water shed between the Nile and its tributaries and the Congo and Shari and their tributaries. On the other side France insists that Egypt forfeited her right to the region when, in 1883, at England's advice, she formally evacuated it, that in consequence it reverted to Turkey as Egypt's suzerain, and that with the latter's assent, any power may occupy it. Acting on this theory, a French expedition under M. Marchand was some time ago despatched from the French Congo to the Nile to occupy the territory for France, another column setting out about the same time from Obock, on the East African coast, to effect a junction with it. Attempt was made by the British to head off the former expedition by advancing a column from Uganda under Major MacDonald, but failed owing to the revolt of the Soudanese troops composing it, and it is now reported that M. Marchand has successfully occupied Fashoda, on the White Nile, some 400 miles south of Khartoum.

Apparently, the French have won the race for the upper Nile, thus extending their French Congo territory eastward to that stream; though the rumors that the Marchand expedition is descending the river in order to make good the French occupation as far north as Khartoum, is to be discredited, as involving an alliance with the Khalifa, regarded as wholly improbable. Moreover, as the British are at Berber, and their gunboats patrol the river as far south as Shendy, within 160 miles of Khartoum, they must in any race for possession of the latter place, have the better chance of reaching it first. But the fact that France has established herself at Fashoda, and is thus in position to challenge British control of the Nile, and to defeat the proposed extension of the Egyptian empire to the south has produced a situation so grave that the British force in Egypt is being largely reinforced and preparations made for an immediate advance southward. True, announcement is made that the movement is due to a threatened advance of the Dervishes toward Berber, and that it does not imply any early advance toward Khartoum; but there is little doubt that the British authorities intend to leave nothing to chance, and so far as possible, to make their claims good by actual occupation. The real question is, however not whether a final movement is to be made against the Dervishes, but whether France will insist upon ownership and control of the region between the French Congo and the Nile traversed by her agent, and that will be settled, not by advance on Khartoum but by negotiations between London and Paris.

A $10,000 EGG.

Among the Pope's treasures is an Easter "egg" which he received from an English lady. The shell is made of ivory, its lining is of white satin, and the yolk is a golden case containing a large ruby set in diamonds. The whole is worth upward of £2,000.

EXPECTED TOO MUCH.

An' how is you Judy getting along since she married Moike McShane, Mrs. Mulcahy?

Oh, foine, foine, Mrs. Noonan, Moike has a job off'n the city at sivinteen dollars a wake an' they've a foive-room tinimint wid hot an' could wather an' an illetric bell an' iv'rything to correspond. Aw, but Judy feathered her nest whin she got Moike.

But Oi hear that he's drunk as a lor-rd half the toime an' that he bates the loife out av her three toimes a wake.

Tut, tut! An' phwat av that? We can't expect perfiction in a man. We've all our failings, Mrs Noonan!

OFFENDED CHIVALRY.

A tramp accosted a woman, who was shovelling snow off her sidewalk the other day, for something to eat.

Shovel this snow off, she said, and I'll give you a dinner.

He drew himself up to his full height and replied: Madam, do you think for a moment that I am so dead to the instincts of a gentleman as to enter into competition with a woman. Perish the thought.

A DEEP WELL.

How are you making out? asked the inquisitive neighbor.

The farmer, who had already dug down to the depth of 100 feet without striking water, replied:

Oh, I'm getting a long well.

MERELY A GUESS.

Mrs Grumpy—Why are the doctors hunting about and discovering so many new diseases?

Grumpy—Trying to find something that they can cure.

PRACTICAL FARMING.

TO GROW A GOOD CROP OF OATS.

First it is necessary to have a good seed bed. Soil that has been exhausted much by previous cropping will not do. Oats will not do well if sown after wheat, neither will they flourish on sod ground; that is, land from which a crop of hay was taken the previous year, especially timothy, writes John Jackson. Sod ground, well covered with barnyard manure, plowed early in the spring and planted to corn, if kept free from weeds, makes an excellent seed bed for oats the next spring.

After the corn has been removed in the fall, and before wet or freezing weather sets in, plow to a good depth, leaving plenty of open furrows so that all surface water will run off freely. Land that has been plowed in this manner in the fall will dry off and be fit to work early in the spring. After the weather becomes settled, and the ground is dry enough to work, the sooner it can be fitted and the oats sown, the better. Fall plowed ground will require more harrowing or cultivating than if plowed in the spring. On this account many advocate spring plowing for this crop. But after years of experience and observation, I am convinced that it is better to fall plow for oats, because they require a compact seed bed and the seed can be sown a week or ten days earlier, which often makes a gain in yield of ten or fifteen bushels per acre.

Good clean seed is necessary for a good crop. No matter how clean oats may appear as they come from the threshing machine, it always pays to reclean them by running through a good fanning mill. The amount of seed per acre often depends on the kind of soil, and every farmer should be able to settle this question for himself. On heavy land oats generally do best sown broadcast and the roller should always be used to finish up with.

ECONOMY OF GARDENING.

If farmers will estimate the cost of the things they purchase which they can produce, the sum will be a comparatively large one for an entire year. It may be urged that the cost of a garden is too great when one is busy with corn and other staple crops, but there are hundreds of acres of corn and wheat produced which do not give a profit of $5 an acre, while an acre devoted to a garden will give ten times as much. The market for the product of the garden being at home, there are no transportation expenses, and at the present day, with horse-hoes, wheel-hoes and other labor-saving implements, the cultivation of a garden has been reduced to the minimum cost, but little hand hoeing being necessary. The farmer who is careful to give his animals pasturage and green food, because by such methods he promotes their comfort and thrift, should do the same for himself and family. He should make a beginning at some time, and first make it a point to have in addition to apples, pears, plums, peaches and cherries the small fruits, such as raspberries strawberries, currants, and gooseberries. Establish an asparagus bed, and plant for an early supply onions, peas, lettuce, radish, kale cabbage, cauliflower, beets, parsnips, salsify, and even early potatoes, later putting in more peas and also Lima beans, tomatoes, string beans, late cabbage, squash, melons, etc.

TICKLE THE EARTH WITH A HOE.

The gardner will always find abundant success if he will not neglect this tickling of the soil with a hoe or cultivator. It is wonderful what tillage will bring out of the soil. Most men must till to keep down weeds. They do not realize that the benefits of this work are far above any mere weed killing.

By persistent cultivation we get the soil loose and mellow, porous and light, so air can enter and roots freely branch and distribute themselves throughout the entire mass of earth within their reach. Furthermore, tillage is a breaking-up process, particles of rock and organic matter being reduced in size and made available for the nutrition of crops.

Then there is the immeasurable effect of shallow surface cultivation in forming a mulch upon the surface of the ground, a thin layer of loose, dry earth to cut off the rise of moisture to the surface and its subsequent evaporation and loss to the use of the growing plants. Water in a drouth is a priceless boon to vegetables, and conserving the supplies of moisture is one of the most vital subjects with which the agriculturist has to deal. Tillage is to a certain degree manure, as was claimed by Jethro Tull of old.

TO MAKE A STABLE FLOOR.

First make a tight gutter of planks and out it in place, then fill in front of the gutter, where the cows are to stand, with clay. Place a two by twelve plank next to the gutter for the hind feet of the cow to stand on. Spike this plank to the edge of the gutter. Fill with clay, well pounded down even with the plank in front of it. After this clay gets dry it will make an excellent floor, and it will stay good as long as it is kept dry, but if it gets moist where the front feet of the cow stand, there will be holes and depressions made. A short time ago we visited a large dairy farm, where one hundred or more cattle were kept. A part of the stable floors were made of clay, as we have described, and a part were cement. To our mind the clay floor was fully as desirable as the cement. They had both been used about a year. There were some slight depressions in the clay floor, where the front feet of the cows stood, but this was accounted for by the owner by the fact that these floors were put to use before the clay was thoroughly dry. These depressions can be easily filled up with clay and the floor made smooth again, and it would remain so if allowed to get perfectly dry before the cows were put on it again.

THE MANURE HEAP.

"Fire fanging" of manure is destructive and, although it is a well-known occurrence in manure heaps, some farmers do not try to prevent or suppress it. It is simply overheating to the manure, due to rapid decomposition, a large proportion of the ammonia being liberated and lost. When fire-fanging occurs drive a crowbar into the heap in several places, and pour in cold water. What is better, wet the manure and turn the heap over, adding dry earth and plaster, placing the coarse portions of the manure in the center. Cold water absorbs ammonia and prevents its escape, and unless it is used much of the volatile ammonia will escape while the manure is being handled. The heap should not be kept wet, however, but slightly damp, which will promote decomposition; but overheating may always be controlled by cold water.

ECONOMY IN HAULING.

When hauling a load it is better to have the horses draw as much as they can, making the load the maximum in weight, as the horses have traveled the distance, whether the load is small or large, and it is the time lost in traveling that makes hauling expensive. If the roads are good heavy loads can be carried. If not then two trips must be made and smaller loads carried. Let any farmer estimate how much he loses as the difference in large and small loads, and loss of time in the mud, and he will make less objection to road tax in the future.

WALKING GAIT.

Walking is one of the gaits that is nearly always neglected, and yet an active, quick, clear-footed walk is a valuable gait to the horse intended for the farm, for use as a roadster or for a saddler. A horse broke to harness is generally trained for awhile at the side of some steady old animal, and the youngster, if inclined to walk fast, soon begins to learn that it is not the thing to do. For that reason it is best to break a young horse in single harness or under the saddle, and train him to be a good walker as well as good at other gaits. A three-year-old is generally a better walker than he will be at any other age if he is kept as a harness horse, unless specially trained with a view to brisk, active movement in that gait.

GIRLS IN GREECE.

Few persons have any conception of the life of a Grecian maiden. In Greece girls are betrothed while they are mere infants, and they are taught that it is a disgrace to be an old maid. Marriages for love are unknown, but a Greek is very stern in regard to a young man having ample provision to support a wife. A girl's dowry consists of household furniture and linen rather than money.

Although most Greek girls are naturally very pretty, they begin to paint and powder from a very early age—cheeks bright red, eyebrows and lashes deepest black and veins delicately blue. The result is that they are withered old women at 40, and nowhere are uglier women to be found than beneath the blue skies of Greece.

Next in importance to beauty come languages. Every Greek family who can afford it keeps a French nurse or maid, and French is almost universally spoken in society. Painting and music are quite unnecessary, but girls are carefully trained in dancing and drilled to conduct themselves with elegance. Lastly, household duties are taught—how to make rose jam, Turkish coffee and various delicate sweetmeats.

LOOK AT YOUR NAILS.

Pale lead-colored nails indicate melancholy.

People with narrow nails are ambitious and quarrelsome.

Broad nails, indicate a gentle, timid and bashful nature.

Lovers of knowledge and liberal sentiment have round nails.

Small nails indicate littleness of mind obstinacy, and conceit.

Choleric, martial men, delighting in war, have red and spotted nails.

Nails growing into the flesh at the points or sides indicate luxurious tastes.

People with very pale nails are subject to much infirmity of the flesh, and are liable to persecution by neighbors and friends.

HOREHOUND LOZENGES.

An excellent remedy for colds is horehound lozenges; they are made by boiling one pound of dried horehound leaves an hour in one quart of water. Remove it from the fire, and allow it to stand until cold; then replace it on the fire and reboil it for five minutes; strain it through a cloth. Return the juice to the fire and allow it to simmer until reduced to about four or five fluid ounces; add one ounce of gum arabic, dissolve it, add it to fine sugar to make a dough or paste, the same, as for lozenges, then roll and cut, using an oval cutter. Ground ginger is sometimes added and is an improvement.

OLD WOODEN CHURCHES.

Some of the wooden churches of Norway are fully 700 years old, and are still in an excellent state of preservation. Their timbers have successfully resisted the frosty and almost arctic winters, because they have been repeatedly coated with tar. Norway pine, thus treated, seems to best resist decay.

A PERPLEXED FOOL.

Bass—I suppose you think I'm a fool?

Cass—That's what troubles me. If your supposition is correct, then you are a mind-reader, and therefore you cannot be a fool; and yet—well, you understand.

HOUSEHOLD.

PERUVIAN EMBROIDERY.

A few years ago anything new in fancy work immediately became a "craze," and everybody felt bound to do the same thing at the same time and in the same way, whether it happened to be the embroidering of a spray of goldenrod, or the making of a crazy quilt, says a writer in Modern Priscilla. Of late, however, the number and variety of novelties in this line have so increased that no one thing attracts exclusive attention, and unless possessed of considerable merit, will scarcely be noticed at all. On the other hand, the field is so much wider and individual taste and skill so much more developed, that anything at all meritorious is sure of recognition.

"Peruvian Embroidery" belongs to this class. In the first place, this material called "Peruvian Cloth," is a good, substantial fabric of pure linen, very heavy, and of peculiar weave, made in various colors, and runs seventy-two inches wide. The designs have a character of their own, a predominant feature being round disks of concentric bands of color somewhat resembling a bull's-eye target. The rings in these disks are worked in a coarse buttonhole-stitch with strong rope silk in strong rich colors. This work will prove especially attractive to those who dislike extremely fine embroidery, as it is much easier to do and not at all trying to the eyes, while a little irregularity in the stitches rather increases its Oriental appearance. Quite a number of articles are shown in this work, though perhaps nothing will prove more popular than the square sofa cushion, which is quite attractive from its novelty. The pillow is made in the ordinary square form, but the covering is in one piece of oblong shape, having the design at each end. These two ends are brought around and laced together with a cord passing through buttonholes, the joining being in the centre of one side. Two edges of the pillow, therefore, show no seam, and at the other two the back and front are stitched together with fancy stitching, leaving beyond the stitching about four inches of the material, which is fringed out. As all the stitching and fringing are done, and the buttonholes made in the article as sold, it is only necessary after the embroidery is finished to put the pillow inside and run in the lacing cord.

A round cushion is laced together around the edges over a silk puffing. This also has the buttonholes ready made. A simpler piece is a round stand cover or lamp mat, about twenty-four inches in diameter, having the edge fringed out, with a fancy stitching forming a heading for the fringe. Peruvian cloth is also made up into table and stand covers, scarfs, laundry bags, etc. The material is particularly desirable for table covers, because of its weight, substantial character and beautiful coloring.

HOME MADE BEVERAGES

A good receipt for hop beer is as follows: Take six ounces of hops, boil them three hours in five quarts of water. Strain the liquor, add five quarts of water, and bruised ginger four ounces; boil fifteen minutes, strain, add four pounds of sugar, and when milk-warm add one pint of fresh yeast from a brewer. Let it ferment in a moderately warm place for twenty-four hours, when it should be bottled, well corked, and the corks tied down.

Ginger Beer—Take the best ginger, two and a half ounces, brown sugar three pounds; cream of tartar one ounce; juice and peel of two lemons, one and a half pint good spirits—brandy is preferred, brewer's yeast one and a half pint, water three and a half gallons. Of these may be made over fifty wine bottles of beer, which will keep good for a year. Boil the sugar and ginger in water twenty minutes, slice the lemons and put them into the cream of tartar in a large pan, pour the boiling liquor on these, and keep stirred now and then until milk-warm, when the yeast is added. Cover the pan and let the contents remain two days in warm weather or three in cold, skim the scum frequently, strain through a cloth and add the spirits. Put into a keg and bung down tightly. At the end of two weeks draw off without shaking the keg, and bottle, tying down the corks tightly. With a little variation this is the method of making all kinds of ginger beer. If the spirits are not used, the beer is very pleasant, but will not keep over a month or two.

Lemon Beer—Take boiling water one gallon, one sliced lemon, one ounce of bruised ginger, one pound of sugar, one teacupful of yeast. Stir and let it stand in a warm place for 18 hours; strain, bottle, and tie down the corks.

Maple Beer—To four gallons of boiling water, add a quart of good maple syrup, or a pound and a half of dissolved maple sugar, well boiled in as little water as may be; add half an ounce of essence of spruce, and a pint of yeast; let it stand covered from dust 12 hours and bottle.

Molasses Beer—Five pounds of New Orleans molasses, or maple syrup will do as well, one and a half pounds of hops, 12 gallons of water, one pint of yeast. Boil the hops in the water, add the molasses, and when it has fermented, bottle or put into a clean keg that has been well scalded.

Harvest Beer—Take one ounce each of yellow dock, sassafras root, allspice powdered, wintergreen leaves all dry, black-cherry bark, and coriander seeds, each half an ounce, tied in a cloth, a quarter ounce of hops, and three quarts of New Orleans molasses. Pour two gallons of boiling water on these, and let it stand twenty-four hours. Filter through flannel and add half a pint of yeast. After standing twenty-four hours more, put in an ice cooler, and it is ready for use. This, in this condition, is a safe, pleasant, refreshing drink in the harvest field. When used, keep a little ice in it.

Root Beer—To five gallons of boiling water add one and a half gallons of molasses or sugar syrup; after standing three hours add bruised sassafras bark, wintergreen bark, sarsaparilla root, of each a quarter of a pound; add water to make fifteen gallons. It will then be cool enough for the yeast, of which stir in half a pint. Let it ferment twelve hours in a covered vessel, to exclude dust, and then bottle and tie down the corks. All these should be stored in a cool cellar.

SOUPS

Every dinner should begin with some kind of soup, but there is probably no season of the year when it is so relished as during the winter months. Good stock can be used as the foundation for almost all soups, and if it is prepared and a supply kept on hand it will be very little trouble to prepare the soup when wanted. Meat stock is made from a joint of beef, boiled until the juices are extracted from the meat, the cartilage separated from the bone and a gelatine produced. Put the meat to cook in cold water and boil slowly five or six hours, keeping the kettle covered, and the meat well under water. When the stock is cold and jellied lift off the grease and it is ready for use.

It can be combined with different kinds of vegetables, and thus make many kinds of soups.

A French woman keeps a strong iron-laled saucepan always at the back of the stove, and into this she throws every clean scrap of waste food from the kitchen and from the table—even to the cheese rinds— and keeps it always on the simmer. When the stove is cold in the morning she skims the grease off, and, when the family have breakfasted off the soup, which is usually between 10 and 11, she begins again.

When you fear your dinner will be short of meat, is the time to have soup thickened with some kind of vegetables such as peas, beans, or if you can get them, lentils. Many people can eat bean soup who cannot eat beans, because as they are passed through the colander, the skins, which are the indigestible part, are left out. Squares of toast and crackers are always an addition to soups. For clear soups, sago, tapioca, macaroni, previously swelled in boiling water, are suitable. Excellent oyster soup is made by draining the liquor from a quart of oysters and adding to it one quart of milk, season with salt and pepper and a good-sized lump of butter, let it come to a boil, drop the oysters in and serve at once.

MISTAKEN.

Look here, Bridget, said an indignant lady, I have missed things ever since you came to live with me, and to-day I took the liberty of searching your room, and I found my lace handkerchief in your bureau drawer.

"Luk at thot, now!"

"Yes, and I found my lace jabot and one of my veils in your trunk."

"Did anny one iver!"

"And you had a pair of my gloves in your room.

Luk at thot agin, now!

I have taken all my things to my own room, and I want you to leave the house to-day.

Oh ,but Oi'll lave fasht enough, for it's not Oi thot wants to wurruk for anny leddy thot so far forgits hersilf as to go pryin' 'round in a girrul's room! Oi t'ot Oi was wurkin' for a leddy, but Oi've found out me mistake an' Oi'll lave this minute'

THE WORLD'S LIBRARIES.

A Frenchman estimates that there are in the world about 10,000 libraries worthy of the name.

REMARKABLE FACT.

Only eight persons perished in the Great Fire of London.

A BACHELOR'S REFLECTIONS.

Lots of marriages hinge on a swinging gate.

A girl always speaks of marrying and a man of being married.

A good woman is the salt of the earth and a flirt is its pepper.

If love came when folk wanted it they wouldn't want it when it came.

Whenever a woman gets an idea that she is looking pale she always insinuates to her husband that she is worrying about his health.

UNSATISFACTORILY ANSWERED.

Five-year-old Dickey had been instructed that whenever he wanted anything he should pray for it.

He had prayed long and earnestly for a bicycle, but his father, thinking him too young to ride one, had bought him a tricycle. When he awoke, on the morning of his birthday, and found the three-wheeler by his bedside, he was disgusted.

Doesn't the Lord know the difference between a bicycle and a tricycle? he whimpered.

WHAT PAPA THOUGHT.

Marie—I told papa, Willie dear, that I thought you were just too lovely for any use.

Willie—And what did he say, darling?

Marie—He said he feared as much. Now, what could he have meant by that, Willie dear.

WORSE YET.

Kipperling—Whist is played a great deal in India.

Stripling—I suppose you've often played an India rubber.

EQUALLY DAMP.

You throw cold water on everything I undertake.

Well—you wouldn't like it any better if I threw hot water, would you?

FLASHES FROM IRELAND.

Stray Notes of News Wafted Across from the Emerald Isle.

The Marquis of Hertford, whose name is mentioned in connection with the Governor-Generalship of Canada, was born in Dublin in 1845. He is the sixth marquis and succeeded to the title in 1884.

An order has been issued from the military headquarters to sharpen all the sword bayonets in Ireland, and the work is being carried out.

Colonel Lowry, Deputy Lieutenant for County Tyrone, slipped from a step-ladder in his own dining-room at Rockdale, near Cookstown, and sustained such serious injury that he died shortly afterwards.

The Countess of Meath has contributed £2,000 as the basis of a fund for the establishment of a school to train workhouse girls as domestic servants.

James Sinclair, Sligo's leading merchant, is dead, aged 83 years.

District Inspector Foy has been appointed to take charge of Derrygonally district, Fermanagh, in succession to District Inspector Hudly, who has been transferred to Queen's County.

The parishioners of Holywood presented the Bishop of Ossory, the Right Rev. Canon Crozier, with an address and other more substantial marks of their esteem recently.

The banquet in honor of the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Belfast, took place on Dec. 14. The Marquis of Dufferin was chairman.

John Magee, of Glenmore, cut his throat so badly that he will not recover.

The Derry and Moville Steam Packet Company has decided that owing to its liabilities it cannot continue to do business. Samuel Donnell, late secretary of the company, is liquidator.

The Belfast Scottish Association discovered at its annual meeting that it was out of debt and had a surplus.

The Association of Assistant Masters, whose object in life is to improve the position of intermediate and university teachers, held its first meeting recently in Queen's College.

As the steamer Donegal was leaving Londonderry for Belfast, an old man named William Irwin fell overboard and was drowned.

A large fishing boat discovered drifting hopelessly off Ardglass, proved to be the Annie of Greenore. There was no one on board, and it is conjectured she was driven from her anchorage during the recent gales.

John Duffy, of the Newry Gas Works, has been sent to the Pasteur Institute at Paris for treatment. He was bitten on the hand by a collie dog, and the animal is supposed to have been infected with rabies.

A young man named Shaw committed suicide near Dowock while temporarily insane.

John Redmond, M. P., says the reports of famine in Ireland were greatly exaggerated. The crop was a fair one, though there is probably some distress in the poor districts of the west coast.

IS THE CORSET DOOMED.

Has the death knell of the corset been rung? Are the days of the feminine corset of mail numbered?

At every fashionable function this season, the Russian blouse in one or another form is in evidence. The blazer and the short jacket are giving way before it. When either the one or the other is worn it is sure to be over a dainty underwaist made with a Russian blouse front effect. At luncheon, breakfast and dinner it is seen, and even in full evening dress the blouse effect asserts itself. But there is something more to come. Is it the total abolition of the corset.

Now, a well formed woman does not need a long, stiff, boned corset under this novel and pretty garment. Any moderately slender woman can wear it without a real corset. She needs only an underwaist well fitted to her graceful mould of form. Even the short French corset is unnecessary except for those whose adipose is decidedly pronounced.

The ribbon corset, which is really only a bust supporter, is the only garment—if it can be so called—that is required. This dainty little creation allows full play of the intercostal muscles and may justly be hailed as the sure promoter of that sinuous grace of movement which always accompanies a supple and untrammeled waist.

A well known dress artist, one who is highly educated and familiar with art in the plastic form as well as in the history of dress, antique, mediæval and modern, one who has catered long and successfully to the world of fashion and the caprices of fashionable women, both in America and on the other side of the water, predicts that the corset is moribund—that it has been slowly but surely dying for the last ten years.

The argument urged is briefly this: Since the genesis of the new woman, the woman who plays tennis and golf, who rides after the hounds, who takes keen delight in all outdoor sports and devotes herself to othos ephysical exercises of the new school known as gymnastics—without apparatus, there has been a steady demand for dress adapted to that kind of life.

This same artist in dress also declares that the women who fence and take their daily poses, movements and exercises in breathing, swaying, pivoting and contraction and expansion of their muscles are more easily fitted and more easily pleased than those who do not. They have, as a rule, she says, smaller waists, fuller chests and less adipose development around the hips and abdomen than those who do not devote some of their time to gymnastics and outdoor sports. Better than all this, she asserts, they have sweeter tempers, are less cautious, more intelligent and have a larger amount of common sense than most women. Now the question is:—Will this kind of new woman be sufficiently in the majority to kill the old fashioned corset?

THE TIMES

Published Every Friday.

Grayson Block, Main Street.

Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

THE TIMES PRINTING CO.

Thos. Miller, Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION, $1.50 per year.

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Advertisements of ants, To Let, Lost, Found, etc., when under 1 inch, will be inserted for 50c.; subsequent insertions 25c. each.

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JOB PRINTING

Our job department is equipped with every appliance necessary for turning out first class work at hortest notice. Prices moderate.

The Moose Jaw Times.

"And what is writ, is writ,—
could it were worthier!" —Byron.

FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1898.

NURSES FOR THE KLONDYKE

Lady Aberdeen's practical interest in the Victorian Order of Nurses is well-known, and an evidence of the advantage to the country from the founding of this institution is to be found in a letter from Her Excellency with respect to the sending of four nurses to the Klondyke, where their services are greatly needed. Her Excellency thus states the case:

"The work of the Victorian Order is but in its infancy and it needs all its resources at the present time for the work of its training homes now being started at Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto, Halifax and elsewhere. But the provisional committee felt that it could not remain deaf to a call such as this for help, and decided that the order must prove at once its national character and its worthiness to the name it bears by sending a contingent of Victorian nurses to the Yukon to work under the direction of the medical men there. Four fully trained efficient Canadian nurses of experience will therefore be ready to start for their arduous post by the end of March or sooner if we receive sufficient special contributions to equip them. The Government are affording us all possible facilities and assistance, and the nurses will be under the special protection of the North-West Mounted Police. But it is estimated that the outfit, the year's provisions and the medical appliances for each nurse will not come to less than a thousand dollars for each. And then we must guarantee their salaries, although we fully believe that the patients will be willing to give ample remuneration for the nurses' services and that once on the spot the Victorian Order will not lack means for prosecuting and developing its work. These devoted women fear not to face the perils and privations which their mission must necessarily impose on them. On the contrary, they rejoice at such an opportunity being afforded so soon to the Victorian Order to show what nurses may do for suffering humanity under the most adverse circumstances. And as they are prepared to go forth in this spirit we fear not to send them, and we are confident that we shall not appeal in vain to their countrymen and countrywomen to supply the Victorian Order with adequate means to equip them fully. Contributions to the Victorian Order Klondyke expedition may be sent either to me direct at Government House, Ottawa, or to Mrs. Edward Griffin, Treasurer of the Fund, the Russell House, Ottawa."

It is unnecessary to add a word to this statement, which will commend its object to every reader who can help a good and noble cause.

DECAY OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

In the March Ladies' Home Journal Edward Bok writes on "The Decay of the Sunday School," and points out the reasons therefor. "I have in mind," he says, "not less than twelve different men who are acting as superintendents of our Sunday schools. Not one of these men has even a suggestion of force; not a spark of personal magnetism, not a personal possession which goes to draw children to him or to the school over which he presides. In five of these cases the men have been failures in business; by men in the outer world they are passed over, and yet the church places them in positions which call pre-eminently for every element which they so distinctly lack. To be a successful head of a Sunday school calls for a man with the instincts of leadership; a man who will infuse life into the school; hope and courage into his teachers; who is fertile of mind and infinite in capacity; who can draw children to him and retain their interest. Not only must he elevate his children in a spiritual sense, but lessons of the highest morality must be taught; an influence refining to mind and nature must be exhaled, and all the time the interest of the children must be arrested and held. Infinite variety of method must be sought. The young quickly tire of anything which long remains the same, and that is why they are tiring of the Sunday school. It has too long remained the same. It has fallen into a rut, and the fault lies between the presiding spirits of the school who have no ability for their positions, and the churches who have placed them there or allowed them to remain." Mr. Bok concludes his discussion with the assertion that "the average Sunday school of to-day is a rebuke to intelligence and a discredit to the church."

ANOTHER DEMAND FOR TARIFF PROTECTION.

Free Trade has a hard row to hoe in Canada. Whatever the abstract opinions on the subject which may obtain and appear in evidence occasionally at elections in any particular locality, there is not a district in the Dominion which is not ready to demand protection and more protection whenever it conceives that its own particular interests demand it. The latest instance of this kind comes from Kaslo, where the whole community,—Liberals, who voted for an avowed free trader last election, as well as dyed-in-the-wool Tories, with D. W. King, editor of the Kootenaian, a staunch Grit, in the lead, are shouting with one voice for a prohibitive tariff on lead of all kinds, "in pig or bars, white lead, dry or mixed, bullion, lead manufactures, and all articles in which lead figures to any considerable extent." It is pointed out in a circular drawn up by Mr. King that "Kootenay has the highest grade lead mines in the world, yet the lead product of her highest grade ores, because of being forced into a hostile market, fall short of paying the freight, treatment and duty charges. And were it not for the association of silver with the lead they could not be worked at all. The reason we are forced into that market lies in the utter absence of an available home market. The home market is not available because of a low Canadian import duty on lead and lead products, which admits foreign leads and foreign lead manufactures comparatively free. The United States tariff on lead in bullion, pig and the principal lead products is averaged four times greater than that of Canada. Canada draws her lead supply principally from the United States and Mexico, and she will never consume the product of her own lead mines until she has placed her lead miners and her lead smelters on an equal footing with those of the United States; until she has by a similar tariff act shut out the cheap leads of Mexico and placed herself beyond the control and influence of the United States Lead Trust. The lead miners of the United States are enjoying great prosperity to-day because they are protected by their tariff. Canada then need only take the United States as an example."

The courage wanted to day is not the courage to face the cannon's mouth—there is plenty of that in British make up—but the courage that dares to be true. The men who are wanted are men who believe it is right to tell the truth; men to stand erect without the crook in the back that leads often to success but not to virtue—that is, manliness, which is more than opposition to vice; men to stand by the truth in Parliament and in the councils; men with hearts like a fortress, who will not cringe for every passing shower of golden opinions, whom the lusts of office cannot kill nor the spoils of office destroy; men who to shield themselves will not blame others; men of virtue, of moral courage, which is the grandest, manliest, and most necessary thing in the world.

Mr. Chauncey M. Depew attributes the decrease in drunkenness among railway employees partly to the work and influence of the railway Y.M.C.A., which has been as a rule generously aided by the corporations. The companies themselves have at the same time adopted and enforced more stringent rules on this subject than formerly. Twenty years ago when the New York Central had 15,000 employees, the average proportion of men discharged for drunkenness within a certain period was 20 per cent. Now, with 30,000 employees, the discharges are less than one per cent. in the same length of time. Perhaps the change has not been so great as this every where; but that there has been an enormous improvement in the morals of railway employees generally cannot be denied. Possibly some of this has been due to better example on the part of superior officers.

A Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* says that different constructions are put upon the Treaty of St. Petersburg, 1825, by Great Britain and the United States. This treaty defines the boundary between Alaska and Canada. One part of the boundary is formed by "the summit level of the mountains which extend in a direction parallel to the coast from the 56th degree of north latitude to the point af intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude," whenever it is not more than ten leagues from the ocean, and whenever it is more, the distance from the ocean is ten leagues. The British contention is that the ocean or open sea is outside of the numerous islands which fringe the main shore, while the Americans contend that salt water, wherever found, constitutes the ocean. The British interpretation places the head of the Lynn Canal, Dyea and Skaguay in British territory, while the American makes the summit of the White Pass ten miles within the United States. In the St. Lawrence River salt water goes up to Three Rivers; but the United States agreed with our Government, for the purposes of the Reciprocity Treaty, that the Gulf of St. Lawrence, as part of the ocean, is hundreds of miles away east.

A lecture by Mr. Olney, Secretary of State in the last Cleveland Administration, has surprised the public on account of its pacific tone. The sentiment is admirable and at variance with the ex-Secretary's bellicose attitude in the Venezuela affair; hence the surprise. Instead of treating Great Britain as a natural enemy he regards her as the most natural friend of the United States. He said, among other things, that there is such a thing as patriotism for race as well as for country, a most true and potent statement which the outburst of feeling with which the Venezuelan despatch was received clearly proved. And there is more. There is such a thing as patriotism of civilization, and such a thing as community of religious thought and interest which the majority of right thinking people in Great Britain and in the United States are ready to recognize and act upon. It is therefore a welcome sign of the times to find Mr. Olney speaking from the sane standpoint of enlightened patriotism when he says, "Nothing less can be expected from the community of interests of Great Britain and the United States than that both will use their great influence not only for their common advancement but for the betterment of the whole human race. Though sometimes we may have such quarrels as only relatives and intimate neighbors indulge, yet it may be said that the near future will see in our closer friendship a power for good that will be felt by all mankind." Words like these deserve to be rehearsed and repeated throughout Canada and the United States, with the intent that they may act as seed sown in good soil, bringing a harvest of better relations between these countries.

A LITTLE LIGHT.



Every young woman needs a little light upon the subject of health. There is far too much new-fashioned prudery among mothers. Every young woman should have explained to her the supreme necessity of keeping herself pure and wholesome and free from weakness and disease in a womanly way. Her general health, her future happiness, her good looks, her physical strength, her capability as a wife and mother, and the health and strength of generations to come are dependent upon this.

Nothing in the world will destroy the good looks, wholesomeness, the amiability, and the usefulness of a woman quicker than disorders of the delicate and important organs that bear the burdens of maternity. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best of all medicines for women who are ailing in this way. It makes a woman strong and healthy where a woman most needs health and strength. It relieves pain, soothes inflammation, heals ulceration and gives rest and tone to the tortured nerves. It cures all the ills and pains too commonly considered an uncomfortable inheritance of womankind. It has been used for over thirty years with an unbroken record of success. More of it has been sold than of all the other medicines for women combined. It is the discovery of Dr. R. V. Pierce, for thirty years chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y. He will cheerfully answer, without charge, all letters from ailing women.

"Three years ago," writes Mrs. J. N. Messler, of 194 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, N. Y., "the best physicians in this city said there was no cure for me—unless I would go to a hospital and have an operation performed. I could not walk across the room. I took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and after three bottles I could work, walk and ride."

Torpid liver and constipation are surely and speedily cured by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They never gripe. They regulate, tone up and invigorate the liver, stomach and bowels. No substitute urged by mercenary dealers is as good.

Blue stone Barb wire Seed oats Corn

M'PHERSON'S BOOTS

New Goods arriving Daily. Call and get prices before buying.

R. BOCUE.

McDonald & Riddell.

LIVERY, FEED & SALE .. STABLES ..

First class rigs and good driving horses to hire on reasonable terms. Draying done to all parts of the town. Best accommodation for the general public.

McDonald & Riddell.

High St., Moose Jaw.

H. McDOUGALL

Dealer in.....

Lumber and Building . . . Material . . .

Moose Jaw, 1st May, 1897.

Flour and Feed.

We have just received another large consignment of

STONWALL FLOUR, BRAN & SHORTS.

We are now prepared to fill all orders—small or great. The large amount of flour we have sold this fall is proof that we give satisfaction both in regard to price and quality. The farm trade catered to.

Robert Burnett.

THE TIMES

An 8-page, 6-col. Newspaper devoted to the interests of Moose Jaw and District.

Subscription $1.50 per Year.

A Live Weekly

ALWAYS BRIGHT AND NEWSY.

A constantly increasing circulation in the Moose Jaw District and throughout the vast North-West Territories....

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For Local, General or Foreign Advertisers.

"The Times" is for the people and the people are with "The Times."

JOB PRINTING.

OUR JOB OFFICE is well equipped with all the necessary material for turning out first class work, and if you are in need of any of the following, we respectfully solicit your order and guarantee good work at reasonable prices.....

Letter Heads,
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Statements,
Envelopes.

Business Cards,
Bills of Fare,
Meal Tickets,
Invitations.
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Memoriam Cards,
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Lodge Work,
Dodgers &
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Mail Orders Promptly Executed.

THE TIMES PRINTING COMPANY.

Thos. Miller, Manager.

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Under this head Business Cards not exceeding one inch, ten dollars per annum.

WM. GRAYSON, Barrister, Advocate, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Etc. Office Main St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T. Agent for the Canada Northwest Land Company, Limited, and the Trustees of Moose Jaw Town Site.

W. B. WILLOUGHBY, B.A., L.L.B., **Barrister, Solicitor, Advocate, &c.** Bellamy Block, Moose Jaw, Assa.

T. C. JOHNSTONE, **Barrister, Solicitor, Advocate, &c.,** Office: Cor. South Ry. & Rose Sts., Regina.

TURNBULL & McCULLOCH. Office in Bole's block, cor. Main and River streets. A. R. Turnbull, M.D., C.M. J. W. McCulloch, M.D.

DR. P. F. SIZE, L.D.S., M.R.C.D.S. **SURGEON DENTIST,** Moose Jaw, Assa. Office at Dining Hall. Open April 11th and 12th.

H. McDOUGALL, Registrar, Moose Jaw District, for Births, Marriages and Deaths.

W. C. LUSK, **PHOTOGRAPHER,** Studio open from March 25 to end of month. **Newest and Best Styles of Work.**

SHERIFF'S SALE.

In the Supreme Court of the North-West Territories. Judicial district of Western Assiniboia, to wit:

By virtue of a writ of execution issued out of the Supreme Court of the North-West Territories, Judicial District of Western Assiniboia, at the suit of W. J. Reid and Company, plaintiffs, and Isabella M. Chalmers, defendant, and to me directed against the lands of Isabella M. Chalmers, I have seized and taken into execution the following lands, namely:

Lot number seventeen (17), in block number one hundred and twenty-four (124), as laid down and marked on the registered plan of the town of Moose Jaw in the North-West Territories of Canada.

Situated on the said lot is one two-story store, first story built of stone and upper story of brick material, and on the rear of lot is one frame stable and carriage house, which I will offer for sale on Saturday, the second day of April, 1898, at my office in the Court House, Moose Jaw, N.W.T., at the hour of twelve o'clock noon. Terms Cash.

Deputy-Sheriff's office, Moose Jaw, Assiniboia, December 28th, 1897.

BENJAMIN FLETCHER.
Deputy Sheriff.

26-39.

MORTGAGE SALE —OF— Valuable FARM PROPERTY

Pursuant to the order and direction of the Honorable Mr. Justice Richardson and under and by virtue of the powers contained in a certain registered mortgage made in pursuance of the Land Titles Act, 1894, and amendments thereto, which mortgage will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction by Oswald R. Fysh, Auctioneer, at the office of Wm. Grayson, in the town of Moose Jaw, on Monday, April 4th, 1898, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, viz: The North east quarter of Section Number Twenty-eight (28), in Township Number Sixteen (16), in Range Number Twenty six (26), west of the Second Meridian, in the Provisional District of Assiniboia, in the North West Territories of Canada. Terms will be made known at time of sale. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

WM. GRAYSON,
Vendor's Advocate,
Moose Jaw, Assa.

Dated at Moose Jaw, 8th March, 1898. 36-39

NOTICE.

Canada—North-West Territories.

TENDERS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGE

Tenders will be received, addressed to the Commissioner of Public Works, Regina, and marked "Tender for Bridge," up to the 31st of March, 1898, for the work hereinafter described and on the conditions herein set forth, viz:

The construction of a bridge over Moose Jaw Creek, at the crossing of the road from Stony Beach to Moose Jaw.

Plans and specifications of the bridge can be seen at the office of Wm. Grayson, Esq., Barrister, Moose Jaw, and in the Department.

Tenders must be accompanied by a marked cheque, or post office or express order, payable to the Commissioner of Public Works, for 5% of the amount of tender, which sum will be forfeited if the successful tenderer refuses to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fails to complete the work.

A pile driver for use in constructing the bridge will be supplied, but must be moved from Lanyon's Crossing of the Qu'Appelle River to site of bridge by the contractor.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

J. S. DENNIS,
Deputy Commissioner.

Department of Public Works,
Regina, March 4th, 1898. 36-38

Application for the Incorporation of Company.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Territories for the issue of Letters Patent incorporating a joint stock company under the Companies' Ordinance for the purpose and with the powers hereinafter mentioned.

The proposed name of the company is "The Moose Jaw Drug and Stationery Co., (Limited)."

The object for which incorporation is sought is to buy, sell and deal in drugs, druggists' sundries, books, stationery and other merchandise, to acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise lands and premises for the carrying on of a drug and stationery business.

The chief place of business and office of the company are to be in the Town of Moose Jaw in the North-West Territories.

The proposed amount of capital stock of the company is $10,000.00, divided into two hundred shares of fifty dollars each.

The names in full and addresses and callings of each of the applicants are as follows: William Walter Bole, Druggist; Alfred Russell Turnbull, Physician; James Willows McCulloch, Physician; Arthur Hitchcock, Banker; all of the Town of Moose Jaw, N.W.T., of whom William Walter Bole, Alfred Russell Turnbull and James Willows McCulloch shall be the first or provisional directors of the company.

Dated this 5th day of March 1898. 36-38

Thoroughbred Bull for Sale.

Thoroughbred Shorthorn Bull (pedigree No. 15223) for sale. Apply to JAS. M. KEAY, Moose Jaw, Assa.

Church Directory.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Pastor—Rev. H. C. Sweet.
Services—Sunday, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; B. Y. P. U. Monday evening at 8 o'clock; Prayer meeting Thurs lay evening at 8 o'clock.
All are cordially invited.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Pastor—Rev. J. C. Cameron, B.A.
Services—Sunday 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; Monday, Y.P.S. C.E. at 8:00; Wednesday, Prayer Meeting, 8:00.
Everybody welcome.

METHODIST CHURCH.

Pastor—Rev. T. Ferrier.
Weekly Services—Sunday, preaching 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; E. L. of C. E. Monday evening at 8 p.m.; Prayer eetin g Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.
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Weekday Services—Friday, Evensong and Address, 7:30. Holy Eucharist on Holy Days and Saint's Days.
All seats free. Everybody welcome. Hymns Ancient and Modern are used.

LIQUOR AND THE YUKON.

THE FEDERAL GOVT. INTERFERES WITH NORTH-WEST GOVT. JURISDICTION.

Territorial Government Protest and Join Issue—No Conference Has Taken Place—Haultain Comes Down Flat-Footed.

On March 11th, in the House of Commons, Mr. Davin asked what position Yukon District was in with respect to municipal government—the issue of liquor permits for example. In reply Hon. Clifford Sifton said Yukon was in the same position as any other unorganized territory. He would not anticipate the legislation to be introduced this session. In regard to liquor permits the matter lay in abeyance. The North West Executive claimed jurisdiction but the Federal Government were of opinion that in this matter they still retained control through the Lieutenant Governor.

In the Senate, Senator Perley moved for correspondence in reference to granting liquor permits in Yukon. Hon David Mills said that the North West Territories Government was practically a colonial Government of Canada. So far Parliament had not conferred on the North West Government full executive authority. Technically the Yukon district was under the jurisdiction of the Territorial Government, but that Government had never asserted any Governmental functions in Yukon. The Federal Government did not think it was offering any offence to the Local Government in requesting the Lieutenant Governor, who was clothed with authority under the law, to issue liquor permits or not to issue any more permits for Yukon. The reason this was done was that it was the intention of the Government during the present session to bring down legislation establishing a system of Government for Yukon under the Federal Government. There was no objection to bringing down the return.

Senator Lougheed wanted to know who was discharging the functions of Lieutenant Governor of the Territories. Also if the Executive of the Territories had been informed of the intention of the Federal Government to take from the control of the local authorities a large section of the Territorial domain.

The Hon. the Secretary of State said that it had never been intended that the Territories should be charged with the government of the Yukon. Liquor permits had been issued by the Dominion for several years to two large commercial companies in the Yukon without protest from the Territorial Government.

During an interview the attention of Premier Haultain was drawn to the foregoing by a representative of *The Leader*, and he was asked whether it was a fact, as Mr. Sifton had stated, that the "Yukon was in the same position as any other unorganized territory." Mr. Haultain emphatically replied: "It is not in the same position as any other unorganized territory; I say that practically it is not.'

Asked as to the position the Government of the Northwest took in this matter, Mr. Haultain spoke as follows: We claim that it ought to be in the same position as any other unorganized territory. But the Dominion Government have made a distinction by restricting our power of issuing permits to all the unorganized territory except the Yukon district. This restriction to our general power is an admission of our general power. Hon. Mr. Sifton is quite right in saying that we claim jurisdiction. That is simply a matter of law, which is perfectly plain on the face of the Act itself. In fact our jurisdiction is not questioned, but the exercise of that jurisdiction is limited by the Federal Government treating us, in the words of the Minister of Justice, as a "colonial government." That is to say, they admit our jurisdiction but limit it by special instructions to the Lieutenant-Governor. The Minister of Justice has said in reply to questions in the Senate that technically and theoretically the Yukon country was under the jurisdiction of the Territorial Government. That is quite correct. He might have added "practically." He goes on to say, according to the press report, that "the North-West Government had never asserted any governmental functions in Yukon." We never asserted, said Mr. Haultain, any governmental functions until there was a necessity. The Federal Government never exercised any functions until some people went in there and it was necessary to make mining regulations. And so we never exercised any functions there until the necessity arose. Until the first of October last the North West Government had nothing whatever to do with permits, but as soon as the amendments to the North West Territories Act of the last session of Parliament gave us the control of this, among a numbes of other subjects, we proceeded to do our duty in the matter and passed regulations.

The Secretary of State is reported to have made two statements in the Senate with regard to this question which are altogether wrong, if made. One was that the Territorial Government, having conferred with the Federal Government, had been requested not to issue permits and so, consequently, he presumed, were not doing so. Now the North West Government did not confer with the Federal Government, and what is more to the point, the Federal Government did not confer with the North West Government. If there was any conference necessary in view of paramount Federal interests, that conference should have been begun by the Federal Government. Indeed, we can claim that there was no conference and that our jurisdiction was invaded without any previous negotiations.

The other statement reported to have been made by the Secretary of State is that "it had never been intended that the Territories should be charged with the government of the Yukon. Liquor permits had been issued for several years to two large commercial companies in Yukon without protest from the Territorial Government." So far as the first part of the statement is concerned, proceeded Mr. Haultain, the only index to the intention of Parliament is the express terms of the amendments to the North West Territories Act of last session, which provides a council to aid and advise in the government of the Territories; the expression "Territories" including the Yukon as well as all other portions. Whatever the intention may have been that Act certainly gave the North-West Government jurisdiction, and no other intention can possibly be deducted from it. With regard to the second part of the statement, the Territorial Government was not in a potition to protest against the issue of permits to two large commercial companies for several years before this because the matter was not within their jurisdiction until the 1st of Octobor last, and it has always been our policy not to claim more than what properly belonged to us. As soon as that subject did come within our jurisdiction we claimed the right to exercise powers that strictly belonged to us, and we do now protest against any Federal interference.

I might add to this that if the matter had been in any way connected with our business before the 1st of October last we might reasonably have protested against the practical monopoly which was given to two American companies, to the exclusion of all Canadian competitors, by the exclusive issue of permits by the Dominion Government to the two large commercial companies mentioned by the Secretary of State, but that is a phase of the question I need not deal with now.

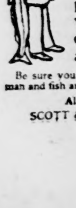
It would seem that there is no question as to the jurisdiction of the North West Government in the Yukon district, or in any other part of the unorganized territories, but the question is, How far the Federal Government can by instructions to the Lieutenant-Governor limit or curtail the jurisdiction? The Minister of Justice, in claiming that the Government of the Territories stood in the same relation to the Federal Government as a colonial Government does to the Imperial Government, stated the exact position. But this position gives rise to the question, How far the autonomy which was supposed to have been granted to the Territories at the last session of Parliament is, in the language of the Minister of Justice again, "technical and theoretical," or practical? If the Federal Government can step in and relieve the Lieutenant-Governor of the duty of accepting the advice of his responsible advisers with regard to the issue of permits, what limit is there to their interference in any other matter of practical concern? There does not seem to be much value or importance in obtaining large constitutional rights by Act of Parliament which can be pared down and taken away by Order in Council.

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of Cod-Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda supplies exactly what they want. They will thrive, grow strong and be well all winter on this splendid food tonic. Nearly all of them become very fond of it. For adults who are not very strong, a course of treatment with the Emulsion for a couple of months in the fall will put them through the winter in first-class condition. Ask your doctor about this.



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Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills are the cheapest liver corrector known. Sold by W.W.Bole.

Mr. J. W. Bengough, the celebrated cartoonist of the *Globe*, has a knack of condensing a page or so of reading matter into a nutshell in the shape of a cartoon. Last Friday he dealt with the war news. The most conspicuous combatants were Sir Wm. Van Horne and President Hays of the G. T. R., slashing away at the railway rates. Above them was a young Canadian ready to defend the treaty rights to navigate the Stickine. In the upper left hand corner Russia and Britain are looking very angry at each other, while in the lower corner Whitney has turned up his toes to Hardy. In the upper right hand corner Uncle Sam and Spain have entered the ring with Cuba to urge them on, and in the lower corner Laurier has given Foster a "Klondyke eye" over the second reading of the Yukon Railway Bill. And still there are wars and rumors of wars.

AN EPIDEMIC OF COLDS.

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder Proves the Good Samaritan to Thousands of Sufferers in the Present Epidemic—George E. Casey, M. P., is One of the Many Who Know of Its Goodness.

What to do to secure relief in the present epidemic is the question thousands are asking. Colds this season attack throat and head and there is nothing that gives relief so quickly in every such case as Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. Geo. E. Casey, M. P., is only one of fifty others of the House of Commons and Senate who have tried this remedy, and bear testimony to its undoubted goodness. Sold by W. W. Bole.

The following anecdote comes from Peterboro': A little girl, daughter of a prominent Liberal, and who has been taught to pray for everybody, recently startled her mother one evening by her devout prayer as follows: "Now, O God, take care of yourself, for if we lose you, we shall only have Laurier to take care of us, and he is not doing as well as papa expected him to do."

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Dr. Agnew's Ointment stands at the head as a reliever, healer and sure cure for piles in all forms. One application will give comfort in a few minutes, and three to six days' application according to directions will cure chronic cases. It relieves all itching and burning skin diseases in a day. 35 cents. Sold by W. W. Bole.

The Moosomin *Spectator* says: "The police have a mysterious disappearance case on hand. They are trying to locate a man named James Mountstephen, an Englishman, who when last seen stated his intention of starting for Cannington. He hasn't been seen since he left Mr. Joll's place on Jan. 15th. It is feared he may have perished in a storm.

Cupid breaks his bow at the sight of a face full of pimples. Hollow cheeks, sunken eyes and a sallow complexion will defy his best intentions. Beauty is more than skin deep. The skin is merely the surface on which is written in plain characters the condition of the body. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is good for the complexion because it makes the whole body healthy—because it clears and purifies the blood, makes the digestion strong and clears out impurities of all kinds. By increasing the ability to assimilate nutritious food, and by the infusion of its own ingredients it enriches the blood and so makes solid healthy flesh. It cures diseases of the lungs, liver, stomach bowels, skin and scalp, simply because all these diseases spring from the same cause—a disordered digestion and consequent impure blood.

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At the meeting of Toronto Presbytery the question of changing the present system of "calling" ministers came up, and a suggestion was made as to whether it would not be advisable to adopt a similar system to that now in vogue in the Methodist denomination. A committee was appointed to draft a plan and lay before the Presbytery. Should the suggestion be adopted it will have to come before the General Assembly. Its adoption by that body will not take place without much discussion. It means really that the Presbyterian church would be following the lines laid down by the Methodist church. It means that ministers may no longer look upon the congregation as theirs for life.



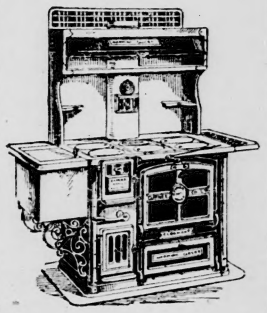
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BRITISH TROOPS TRAPPED.

AN INCIDENT OF THE FIGHTING ON THE INDIAN FRONTIER.

Brave Men Placed at a Disadvantage and Shot Down — Mountainous Country a Great Help to the Afridis — Thrilling Account of a Desperate Struggle.

The troops breakfasted early and started at about seven a. m. Within about two miles of camp they encountered opposition, and dispositions were made to attack, writes a correspondent of the London Times. The artillery, escorted by the Fifteenth Sikhs, climbed a steep hill on the right and, coming into action against groups discernible on the lower slopes of the mountain, speedily dispersed them. The Dorsets were sent to the left to make that flank secure, the Northamptons and Sappers advanced in the centre, and the Thirty-sixth Sikhs on their right. The enemy, as usual, gave way before this direct attack, and by eleven a.m., the summit of the mountain had been gained with only trifling casualties. The survey party at once got to work, and Sir William Lockhart arrived later and joined Brigadier-General Westmacott on the crest of the ridge, whence a fine view was obtainable of the country beyond.

So far so good. If only we could always advance and never retire! So long as we front our foes and attack them and press them, no matter what the odds, so long do they acknowledge our superiority and yield to the inevitable. But our first movement in retreat is the signal for them in turn to become the assailants. And so it was now. At two p.m., the retirement commenced. The Sappers and the Thirty-sixth Sikhs were first sent back to a position in rear, followed later by three companies of the Northamptons. Thus five companies of this regiment were temporarily left on the crest by themselves, more than enough to hold their own against any number of Afridis, for there was

STILL PLENTY OF DAYLIGHT,

and support was close behind. At this time hardly an enemy was in sight; but as these companies were gradually withdrawn the tribesmen appeared as if by magic, and, pressing on their heels, delivered a hot fire at close range, causing many casualties in the rearmost company, commanded by Capt. Parkin. The men, however, rallied bravely round their officer, and with great courage and coolness kept the foe at bay while the wounded were picked up and brought along. Sergt. Lennon of this company distinguished himself by his deliberate shooting, and set an excellent example of steadiness in a trying situation which had the best effect. The result was that the supports in rear were at least safely reached, and the casualties up to this time were only ten or twelve men wounded.

The Thirty-sixth Sikhs, well posted now, allowed the whole of the Northamptons to pass through them, and, when they had given them time to reach the foot of the hill, followed them down, easily keeping the enemy at arm's length and incurring no casualties themselves. At the base of the hill they overtook the Northamptons, who, encumbered by their wounded, had been able to move only slowly; so Capt. Haughton, commanding the Thirty-sixth, again took up positions to cover their further retreat. At this point the ground breaks up into deep stony ravines. The Northamptons unfortunately elected to regain camp by marching through one of these which led almost directly home from this point. I say "unfortunately," because if attacked in such a situation the best and bravest men must be dreadfully handicapped; companies and sections get broken up and separated, and regular control or united action becomes impossible. And something of this kind happened now. It was already close on six o'clock and getting dusk. The camp was only a short mile distant, and, slowly trailing its weary length over the difficult boulder-strewn bed of the stream, the head of the Northampton column was almost home, while the tail was still at the foot of the hill in touch with the covering Thirty-sixth Sikhs. When Col. Haughton was assured by a report sent to him that the Northamptons were fairly started, assuming them to be in line with the Dorsets guarding their right flank, he withdrew, clear of the ravine, and eastward of the hill on which the guns had been in action in the morning, in order to fulfil the role assigned to himself of safeguarding the left flank of the force on

THE HOMEWARD MARCH.

Shortly after seven p.m. he reached camp with his regiment.

In the meantime a tragedy had been enacted in the centre. A body of Afridis, who had from the slopes above marked the situation, swooped down on the Northamptons entangled in the ravine, and, firing from the high banks on the western side, they shot down the stretcher-parties who were nobly engaged in carrying off and protecting their wounded; and though officers and men battled bravely for honor's cause yet they were not fighting on equal terms, and the desperate struggle went heavily against them. At this juncture a company of the Thirty-sixth Sikhs, under Lieut. Van Someren, not one of those that had been with Col. Haughton, but one that had previously been detached to support the guns, returned to their aid, and, taking the enemy in flank and rear, extricated the Northamptons from their perilous plight. On reaching camp, at about half-past seven, the roll was called, and it was found that Lieut. Waddell and six men were killed. Lieut. Treat and thirty-one men wounded, and Lieut. Macintire and fifteen men missing. I may say here that these "missing" were all killed. A search party found their bodies the next day in the ravine where the fight occurred. They had, of course, been stripped of clothing and arms and some of them slashed with swords, but their bodies had not otherwise been mutilated.

The further casualties incurred on the 9th were: Dorsets—Lieuts. Ingham and Mercer and six men wounded: Fifteenth Sikhs—Three men killed and three wounded; Thirty-sixth Sikhs—Three men wounded.

FEET OF CHINESE WOMEN.

The small foot of the Chinese woman, which the Celestials call by a name signifying "golden lily," has always excited the curiosity of Europeans, writes Dr. Matignon.

I have no intention of passing in review all the motives that have been adduced in order to explain why the Chinese have for ages past mutilated the feet of women, since one is just as unlikely as the other. It is not until about the age of four or five years that they begin to produce this distortion. The result is gradually obtained by the use of tighter and tighter bandages that produce in the organ a double movement of antero-posterior flexion upon itself and of rotation of the last four toes and their metatarsal bone around the first metatarsal. The effect of this first movement is to break the foot into two parts—one of them anterior, comprising the toes and their metatarsal, and the other posterior and comprising the calcaneum. The scaphoid bone, which in this work plays the part of a hinge, is entirely put out of joint. It is always more or less displaced and raises the skin of the foot, which at this level, sometimes ulcerates.

After the foot has obtained a sufficient degree of atrophy, and at the cost of considerable pain, the young Chinese woman has not yet finished suffering. She has to keep her feet constantly bandaged in order to be able to walk, and even then a long walk is impossible. The atrophy of the foot brings about an atrophy of the leg, which is reduced to the state of a skeleton, the muscles disappearing and hardly anything remaining but the skin and bone.

This atrophy of the leg contributes in a great measure toward increasing the trouble of walking and balancing. The Chinese woman can walk only with a shoe made to fit the form of her foot. This is provided with a flat heel which alone serves as a point of support for the entire body. The point of the foot does not touch the ground, and the women walk somewhat like club-footed persons. They are not very steady upon their feet, and when they become aged have to use a cane. They walk with their arms slightly extended and performing the office of a balance pole; and with the pelvis thrown back and the breast slightly forward, they seem to be endeavoring to preserve their center of gravity. When their heels are close together, the slightest push may upset them. A foot is so much the more appreciated in proportion as it is smaller. Among the rich Chinese ladies it does not exceed 5 1-4 inches, and the woman is prouder of her foot than of her face.

The Chinese woman is very modest when it is a question of her feet. I have several times attended mandarins' wives who were afflicted with foot troubles, and who consented only with great hesitation, and in blushing, to allow themselves to be examined; and even then they so arranged themselves as to expose only the ailing part.

All Chinese women do not have deformed feet. This mutilation is more frequent in the south than in the north, and in cities than in the rural districts. The Manchoo women are not authorized to bandage their feet; and on this subject there are very formal imperial orders.

Some of the missionary societies, and especially some of the female missionaries, have for some time past been waging a war against this so-called barbarous custom. They even addressed Tsoung li-James, beseeching that minister to transmit their request to the Emperor; but he answered them that the Son of Heaven gave his subjects the right to do as they pleased.

The Chinese regard a deformed foot as a thing of beauty. What would Queen Victoria say were she to receive a petition signed by numerous Celestials asking her to forbid the English damsels to wear corsets?

COMFORTING.

Old Gentleman, at his daughter's wedding—My dear, I don't see how I am to get along without you.

Bride—Never mind, Pa. Since the ceremony was performed my husband has confessed that he hasn't enough saved to go housekeeping, so you may not lose me after all.

HERO-WORSHIP.

Mrs. Grimm—Mr. Travelle, who has spent three years in Ashantee, says that there the more wives a man has the greater is his social importance. Isn't that strange?

Mr. Grimm—I presume the people of that country admire bravery.

BAD CASE.

What are you treating me for, doctor?

Loss of memory. You have owed me a bill of $80 for two years.

SIZED UP.

Are you the manager of this store?

Yes, sir. What can I do for you?

I want to enter a complaint.

What's wrong?

I asked that young woman over there if she had any ear muffs. She said, "For yourself?" I said "Yes," and she told me to go to the third counter south.

The third counter, south, sir, is the overshoe counter.

TANGLEFOOT.

Do you believe in the total depravity of inanimate things, Whooply?

Of course I do. Never went home late at night yet that my shoe laces were not in a tangle.

SAFE.

She—Mamma is in the next room.

He—Do you suppose she would know it if I should kiss you?

She—Oh, no. She is very deaf.

FUNNIGRAMS.

Wanted to Know.— Pastor —"Come out to church to-morrow. I feel sure you will enjoy the sermon." Friend—"Who is going to preach?"

Johnny—"Does your pa ever take you to circuses?" Tommy—"No; he's so nearsighted he says it'd be just like throwin' money away."

Shortleigh—"My Uncle Frank is a veritable Klondike." Longleigh—"Why how's that?" Shortleigh—"Plenty of wealth, but cold and distant."

An Irish tenant observed that it was a "hard thing for a man to be turned out of the house which his father built and his grandfather was born in."

Modiste—"What style of sleeve would you prefer Miss De Fashion?" Miss De Fashion—"What is the correct thing this season—too tight or too loose?"

Coal Operator, despondently—"I wish a way could be found to relieve the glut in the coal market." Consumer, confidentially—"Tell the dealers to give better weight."

"This talk about free alcohol for use in the arts," began Gaswell. "Well?" asked Gasbill. "Has that anything to do with painting the town red?"

Mamma—"Ethel, what do you mean by shouting in that disgraceful fashion? See how quiet Willie is!" Ethel—"Of course he's quiet; that's our game. He's papa coming home late, and I'm you."

Another Clever Woman—"My wife can tell what time it is in the middle of the night when it is pitch dark." "How does she do it?" "She makes me get up and look at the clock."

Judge—"Witness, you are forty years of age?" Female Witness—"Yes alas! One gets older every day. And yet I was young once, heaving a sigh. Ah, your Lordship would hardly believe how young I was."

Immediate Assistance—"Mr. Grumpy," said the chronic borrower, "I'm financially embarrassed to-day. Can you help me out?" "Cheerfully." Then Grumpy kicked his caller through two offices and a long hallway.

Attic Wit—"I don't think that new prima donna will do," said the boarder who has the attic room. "She is too much like the furnace here—at least her voice is." "How is that?" asked Mrs. Hashcroft. "Very weak in the upper register."

"Nature never makes a mistake in giving the animals on the globe their appropriate location," remarked Uncle Allen Sparks. "If the Asiatic elephant, for instance, had been placed in the north frigid zone think what it would cost the poor creature for ear-muffs."

A bald-headed professor recently delivered a lecture entitled "The Air We Breathe" before an East London audience. In the course of his remarks he said: "It is quite impossible for any person to live without air." At this a small boy called out: "Ow about yer-self, guv'ner?"

Mrs. Brimby—"No marriage is not what single persons think it is. I used to think that Brimby and I were made for one another; but we are sadly mismated." Mrs. Ferson—"Why, you surprise me!" Mrs. Brimby—"Alas! it is too true. He tells me I talk in my sleep, and I'm sure that he often sleeps in my talk."

Easily Done—Of course he thought he knew it all. A man always does. "When it comes to the art of managing servants," he began. "It's very easily done," she interrupted. "Oh you admit it, do you?" he asked. "I do," she said. "It's like managing children. All that is necessary is to let them have their own way."

At a country fete a conjurer was performing the old trick of producing eggs from a pocket-handkerchief when he remarked to a boy in front "I say, my boy, your mother can't get eggs without hens can she?" "Of course, she can," was the reply. "Why, how's that?" asked the conjurer. "She keeps ducks," replied the boy, amid roars of applause.

ELDERBERRY TEA FOR COLDS.

One of the most useful herbs that annoy our northern farmers is the elderberry. The blossoms gathered and dried should be packed secure from dust. The tea made when needed, is we consider a necessity in taking children through the first few years. It should be given freely, adding cream and sugar as for coffee. It is a laxative, also a narcotic and often allays an alarming fever or severe cold.

A LIFE IN A WORKHOUSE.

A woman died at Romsey, England, the other day, aged seventy-four, who had passed the whole of her life in the workhouse of that town, in which establishment she was born, being an imbecile and the child of an imbecile mother. This poor woman is believed to have cost the local rate-payers about £1,200.

A SAFE SYSTEM.

A young man of perhaps not too honest purposes in life was in pursuit of a tailor who would not be likely to press him too closely for his bills, and was recommended to a certain man.

No, said this tailor, I never send bills to nice people.

You're just the man for me! said the youth.

But, added the tailor, if people do not pay without being pestered with bills, I conclude that they are not nice people, and send the bills right along!

The young man concluded that he would try another tailor.

IN THE FULLNESS OF TIME.

Mabel, how long has young Spoonamore been coming to see you?

Four years, papa.

You can tell him I think that's long enough.

He knows it is. He's coming to see you next time.

A MODERN WINTER.

Daughter, winter of 1898—Oh, mother! There's a lot of snow and ice outdoors.

Mother—Is there? Run right out after breakfast and bring in a lot and pack it away. Like as not, it'll be hot enough for ice-cream to-morrow.

SANFORD'S COSTLY MAUSOLEUM

To Erect a Tomb on the Shore of Lake Ontario, Which Will Cost $100,000.

Senator W. E. Sanford, multi-millionnaire and life member of the Canadian Parliament, has just closed a contract in New York for the costliest and most imposing mausoleum ever erected in Canada, says the New York Herald. The structure, which will weigh three hundred tons when completed, will be made entirely of American granite from Vermont quarries. Senator Sanford last summer inspected many mansoleums and consulted many designs before finally awarding the contract to Charles E. Tayntor & Co., an American firm.

Nearly all structures of the kind in Canada are made of Scotch granite, but Senator Sanford decidedly preferred the American product when he saw its fitness for the artistic and massive mausoleum he had in mind. The proposed tomb will have for its site the crest of a beautiful and commanding knoll on the banks of Lake Ontario, at Hamilton, where Senator Sanford's estates are situated.

The design calls for an ideal Grecian temple, thirty feet long and eighteen feet wide. In the front and rear eight polished columns, with richly carved caps and bases will support the heavy roof. On each side there will be eight square columns, resting on carved stylobates.

The gables will be richly carved also, and three steps cut from solid blocks, weighing several tons each, will lead up to either end of the structure. The entire roof will be composed of only three massive pieces of granite, and the mausoleum itself will be almost as if hewn from a solid rock, so few blocks will be used in its construction.

Surmounting the front of the mausoleum a statue of Hope, eight feet eight inches high, will rise to a distance of fifty feet from the ground. This figure, which is to be an artistic piece of sculpture chiselled from the solid rock will represent a young woman with right hand uplifted and the left resting on an anchor.

The interior, which is to be finished in the finest American marbles and mosaics, will be protected by massive bronze doors, and will contain a large stained glass window. To make the ten catacombs absolutely burglar proof the mausoleum will be lined with steel. This will make the tomb as impregnable as the vaults of the Sub-Treasury in Wall street.

Senator Sanford's son died recently, and it is his desire to have the body rest in a place where no one can remove it to hold for ransom. As he is one of the wealthiest men in Canada, Senator Sanford has been apprehensive lest some one might profane his son's grave with hopes of obtaining money.

From its position this magnificent resting place of the dead will command a view for miles along Lake Ontario, and will be one of the greatest attractions in Canada for lovers of art. When completed it will cost about a hundred thousand dollars.

A PHOTOGRAPHER'S REASON.

Photographer—There goes Bummer, confound him! He owes me for a dozen pictures.

Adviser—Why don't you get square with him by posting up one of his photos labeled, "Not paid for?"

Photographer—H'm! that wouldn't hurt him any. The pictures don't look a bit like him.

CLASSIFYING IT.

What kind of a cat is this, Browser? I don't believe I ever saw one just like it.

Sort of Maltese cross, I should think.

HE HAD FELT IT.

She—Pluck up your courage now and ask him. Papa has a soul, if he is short and crabbed.

He—I should say he had a sole, and it's over half an inch thick.

SHAMEFUL.

He—I caught Miss Wanleigh fibbing last night, but she merely turned the conversation, without even changing color.

She—Well, how could you expect her to change color right there before you?

HIS RANK.

Twynn—You addressed that man as General, didn't you?

Triplett—Yes.

How did he acquire that rank?

I conferred it on him.

What for?

Because he is a general nuisance.

MADE THE ALLOWANCE.

Oratory is a gift, not an acquirement, said the proud politician as he sat down after an hour's harangue.

I understand, said the matter-of-fact chairman. We're not blamin' you. You done the best you could.

THE SAME RESULT.

Why, Tommy, your clothes are spattered from head to foot. Have you been playing in the slush?

Nope. Been writing with that new fountain pen Uncle Ben gave me.

TO UNCOVER.

There's a burglar in the house! she gasped.

I have never yet uncovered my head for any man, her husband rejoined, with an affectation of hauteur.

A SETTLER.

Darling, please answer me, he fairly moaned as he stood in the center of the parlor. I am on the rack.

So is your hat, shouted the old gentleman, who had a gallery seat on the stairway.

AS THINGS GO.

Who is your distinguished friend?

Oh, he's private secretary to one of the Cabinet members.

And who is the insignificant looking fellow accompanying him?

That's the member of the Cabinet.

LORD KELVIN'S PREDICTION.

No More Coal Three Hundred and Forty-Six Years From Now.

In 346 years there will not be a pound of coal or a gallon of petroleum left in the whole earth, according to the statement made by Lord Kelvin before the Mathematical and Physical Section of the British Association at its recent meeting in Toronto. Lord Kelvin, with his unrivalled power of applying his mathematical knowledge to the solution of practical questions, has made this startling calculation very carefully.

A fair average of the growth of coal in the earth, Lord Kelvin said, was two tons for each square metre in a thousand years. Dividing the figures already obtained, would give the age of the earth since plant life began, as 20,000,000 years. Turning to Great Britain, Lord Kelvin said that there was still available in that country 146 thousand million tons of coal, or about sixtenths of a ton per square metre of area. Judging from the present rate of consumption this supply might last 100 years or less.

Sir Henry Bessemer, the great steel manufacturer, has made some calculations about coal which will make these figures better understood. One million tons of coal would form a cube 309 feet square by 309 feet high, or they would represent a bed of coal one mile square by one foot thick. The coal mined in Great Britain in 1881 would make 555 great pyramids, or would rebuild the great wall of China, with one quarter to spare. The British output of coal in 1883 would form a pillar one mile high by 164 feet square.

Edward Hull, a famous English geologist, has calculated that the amount of coal in Great Britain, which exists at depths at which it can be mined is EIGHTY THOUSAND MILLION TONS. W. Stanley Jevons, reasoning from these figures, calculated that the British coal supply would be exhausted in 1975. Sydney Lupton, reasoning from another set of figures, set down the consumption of the last pound of British coal for 1990. Mr. Lupton, replying to a suggestion that Great Britain might import its supply of coal from North America, which now has forty times as much as the United Kingdom, after its own stores were exhausted, figured out that it would take 2,100 steamships, each making thirteen trips a year, and each carrying 6,000 tons of coal as cargo to make up England's deficiency.

Huxley pointed out in a carefully written article that, "wanting coal, all the great towns of Lancashire and Yorkshire would vanish like a dream. Manufactures would everywhere give place to agriculture and pasture, and not ten men could live, where 10,000 are now amply supported."

Richard P. Rothwell, who was the mining expert in the eleventh United States census, gives the coal production of the United States for 1896 at 186,241,271 short tons, and adds that the anthracite mines of Pennsylvania are being rapidly worked out.

Lord Kelvin says that, when the world's supply of coal is exhausted at the end of 346 years, mankind will only have wood left for fuel. Meanwhile, he advocates the use of all the power of Niagara Falls, which he calculates at 4,000,000 horse-power. While this power could be distributed by electricity over a radius of 300 miles at a pressure of 80,000 volts, with a loss of only 20 per cent., Lord Kelvin thinks that all the factories which want to take advantage of Niagara's power should be gathered within a radius of forty miles.

FROM THE SIXTEENTH FLOOR.

A Once Prosperous Business Man's Plunge to Death in Chicago's Masonic Temple.

Albert C. Greenleaf, plunged from the sixteenth floor of the Masonic Temple, Chicago, to the floor of the rotunda on Saturday morning. His body crashed through the thick marble of a stair landing at the fourth story and dropped, mangled, to the floor underneath.

A short time before this Greenleaf had climbed to the twelfth floor of the Chamber of Commerce Building and was getting ready to jump there when he was observed and ejected. Apparently he went direct from there to the Masonic Temple.

He ascended to the sixteenth floor in the elevator. On the next trip, the elevator man noticed that Greenleaf had removed his overcoat and hat, but he merely supposed that he was a workman getting ready for some work.

Greenleaf walked about the floor while the elevator made three more trips. Then he climbed over the heavy iron railing and dropped. He shot downward past the inner windows of the Masonic Temple offices with such velocity that persons who saw him from the moment he vaulted over the rail on the sixteenth floor, until his body struck the marble stairway did not suspect that it was a human body.

His fall was unchecked for thirteen floors. Right off the rotunda on each side of the building the stairway ascends to the fourth floor. Between the floor there is an intermediate landing, a marble slab about six feet square. The body struck the wooden railing of the stairway first, and then this marble slab. The railing, although it is made of three-inch oak, was splintered and the marble slab was shattered.

Ten years ago Greenleaf was a prosperous dry-goods merchant at Columbus, O., and reported to be worth $250,000. He failed in business, and five years ago he came to Chicago to ask for a situation as a bookkeeper. Last spring he spent a month in jail on the charge of embezzling $1,700 from a Dearborn street coal dealer, for whom he worked as bookkeeper. Saturday he started out from a 10-cent lodging-house in State street to end his troubles. Greenleaf was about forty-five years old.

CORRECTING AN IMPRESSION.

Friend—I understand the vermiform appendix is of no use.

Doctor—Nonsense! It has been a gold mine to the medical profession.

FOODS THAT DO MOST GOOD.

A MAN IS GENERALLY FOUND TO BE WHAT HE EATS.

How to Live Cheaply and Well Nourished Pointed Out by a Student — Learn the Poor What Is Good For Them — That Is Practical Christianity.

Philosophers from the Buddha down have laid human woes at the door of ignorance, and careful investigation tends to show that poverty, with its usual attending ills, can be largely attributed to this underlying cause of misery, and, further, that the desire to lessen poverty and to elevate its victims is too frequently defeated for lack of knowledge of the proper methods.

Now comes Mr. William H. Stevens, who, after years of experience in the slums of London, adds his knowledge on the all important question, of how best to ameliorate suffering, and gives some easily understood and most practical advice.

"We are continually talking to the poor," said Mr. Stevens, "and trying by our preaching to elevate them and better their condition, but I tell you there is no use of talking to persons with bad digestion. Teach them first what to eat and how to eat it. That is practical Christianity. After they have learned that lesson and begun to practise it, the rest is quite easy. If a man by abusing his stomach with unfit, poorly cooked food, creates in it a desire for stimulants, we must not be surprised if he seeks the saloon. In our reforms we should be sensible and practical.

"There is much misdirected philanthropy," continued Mr. Stevens. "With the very best of intentions, valuable effort is often worse than wasted. Those who wish to help the poor should first learn how to do it. We must begin our work by feeding the body. What is more important than the very best food?

RELATIVE VALUE OF FOODS.

The chart to which Mr. Stevens refers is worthy of the careful consideration of all classes, and is a most excellent guide for those who may wish to provide food for the poor.

It quite clearly emphasizes the extravagance in money and muscle which has been referred to, for the rule works both ways—that is, in nearly all cases what costs the most is more difficult to digest and possesses less flesh and bone making properties. What we need the most, and what growing children need above all else, is food that builds the flesh and bone, and after that heat and energy are required. Now the poor man who works hard believes that he must have meat for both the restoration of depleted muscle and exhausted heat. That belief is simply ignorance of the most costly sort. According to the chart, a pound of split peas at four cents is better food than a pound of meat at twelve cents. The pease contain nearly twice the heat and energy and nearly twice the flesh and bone forming qualities that are possessed by the meat. Then the peace are as easily digested as the most wholesome meat and much easier than some meats among which pork is included. In these respects lentils, beans, macaroni and oatmeal are all superior to meat.

POTATOES INDIFFERENT FOOD.

In the list of thirteen staple foods prepared by Mr. Stevens meat is about midway in flesh and bone making properties and next to last in power to evolve heat and energy. In this latter potatoes alone are below it. Potatoes digest in the same time as beans, and cost a little less than half as much, but the advantage is by far on the side of the beans. How many persons who consider potatoes good and cheap food understand this. Potatoes are cheap only in price, and extravagantly expensive as a food. To digest sufficient potatoes to equal in wholesomeness four ounces of beans is a terrible strain on the digestion. Beans contain nearly three times the heat and energy producing qualities of potatoes, and, what is more important, six times the flesh and bone forming properties of the tubers.

Though rice costs much more than potatoes per pound it is a much more economical food. It can be digested in one hour, while potatoes require three and a half hours. Here is an immense saving in vital energy. The proportion of heat and energy producing properties of these two foods stands in reverse relation to the time required for digestion. If we call the heat and energy in potatoes 1, that in rice will be represented by 31-2. Then rice has about twice as much flesh and bone forming power as potatoes.

The human body requires water, heat and energy, as well as flesh and bone, so all of the foods have their places, and judgment, based on knowledge, must be used, in their selection, in which selection the matter of cost is vital to most persons.

CANNIBALISM IN THE CONGO.

Livingstone was slow to believe that cannibalism prevailed to any great extent in the Congo regions. Captain Hinde found it widely prevalent. He says in his recent book "The Fall of the Congo Arabs:" "So far as I have been able to discover nearly all the tribes of the Congo Basin either are or have been cannibals; and in all some of them the practice is on the increase." In some districts a regular traffic in human flesh was carried on, and to such an extent that the Europeans did not venture to buy flesh offered in the market, especially when smoked. It would appear that not only captives of low rank are reserved for this fate. The chief Mohara, who fell fighting with Arab force under Tippu Tib's son, Safu, seems to have been disposed of in this way; so, at least, we conclude from the reply of some of his rival's people: "Oh, we know all about Mohara; we ate him the day before yesterday."

WITH THE LIGHT BRIGADE.

ONLY AMERICAN SURVIVOR OF THE SIX HUNDRED.

Jeremiah Ryan of Chicago, was in the Famous Charge at Balaklava—He Gives a Spirited Description of the Famous Battle.

One of the "noble six hundred," the only American survivor of the band who "came through the jaws of death back from the mouth of hell," lives in Chicago, and last week won a verdict of one thousand dollars from the City of Chicago for injuries due to a defective sidewalk.

Jeremiah Ryan is the name of the survivor of the Light Brigade. While he himself is unknown, the exploits of the six hundred are familiar to everyone who has been a schoolboy at any time during the last forty years. Most of them recited Tennyson's "Charge of the Light Brigade," and everybody has certainly heard it declaimed a dozen times. To print it would be ridiculous, for nearly everybody knows it by heart and can tell how the gallant little band was led to death through the mistake of a leader who himself died while on his fool's errand.

Four days before last Christmas Ryan celebrated his sixty-second birthday. This would make him nineteen years of age at the time when with his comrades he charged the whole Russian army. A man must be twenty-one before he can enlist in the British army. But when the war in the Crimea broke out Ryan, like other young Irishmen and Britishers, was anxious to go to the front and do some fighting.

A recruiting station was opened at Limerick, for the Fourth Light Dragoons, an English regiment, which, like most of the others, included a good many Irishmen in its ranks. Ryan was only nineteen, but he and some other youths of his age declared that they were twenty-one, and so were allowed to enlist.

RIGORS OF RUSSIAN WINTER

When the regiment left for the Crimean peninsula, all of the men thought that they would have an easy time of it, and that the Russians would be easily beaten. But those in charge at home had made no proper provision for the health and comfort of the soldiers. The hardships endured were frightful. Cholera broke out, and thousands of men died from the disease. The men, unused to cold, were forced to sleep in tents in the open air during a Russian winter. Often the wind would tear the tents from their pegs and leave the soldiers without even that much covering, and this in spite of the fact that the intensity of the cold was so great that no one might dare to touch any metal substance in the open air without the penalty of leaving his skin behind him.

Many battles were fought during that time. Those that were won by the English were due to the pluck and courage of the men. The battles were fought without any really definite plan. Those in command merely let the soldiers fight purposelessly whenever they could, and trusted to the effect of the single battle.

The battle of Balaklava, fought Oct. 25, 1851, was one of this nature, and it was in this that the most disastrous blunder of all, "the charge of the Light Brigade," was made.

"After the battle of Alma," said Ryan, "we marched to Balaklava and occupied the heights with ease. This was south of Sebastopol, and had a port that would enable us to keep a constant communication between our armies and fleets. We had a long and hard march over the snow, which was thick on the ground, but as hard as a rock, and not much worse on my horse's feet than would be the asphalt pavements. Preparations were made for an attack on Sebastopol. The attempt began on Oct. 17, but it failed, although we fought hard, but the ships could not get near enough to make their guns effective.

BATTLE OF BALAKLAVA.

"The battle of Balaklava was brought on by the Russians on Oct. 25, when they tried to drive us from the heights we occupied. It was a good, hot fight, and the cavalry did most of the fighting on our side, and as I was in the cavalry I got my share. I remember the charge of the Light Brigade best, although it did not seem much at the time. This Light Brigade consisted of 607 men. They were picked from the various regiments, all young and energetic men and good fighters. There were 118 men from the Fourth Light Dragoons, 101 of the Eighth Hussars, 130 of the Thirteenth Light Dragoons, and 145 of the Seventeenth Lancers. I was among those from the Fourth Light Dragoons.

"In his poem Tennyson, with the license of a poet, makes it appear that we all knew we were going to certain death. As a matter of fact, we knew nothing of the kind. We did not have the slightest idea what we were going to do. We merely obeyed orders, and had no thought that we were about to charge the whole of the Russian army. There had been a heavy fall of dense, damp snow, and the ground was hard. Under Captain Nolan we charged in two lines at quick pace. We did not know where we were going, and the enemy, being behind a bluff, were not in sight. We had not gone more than twelve hundred yards before the whole line of the Russians opened a flood of smoke and flame upon us from the mouths of thirty cannon. Then we could not have fallen back if we wanted to. Men and horses fell under the fire. One-third of us fell to the ground dead or dying. Another third of the men were wounded. The horses, well trained, huddled together and carried us onward toward the Russians. Another battery opened fire upon us, and to the oblique fire by the cannon was joined a volley of musketry from the Russian infantry.

CHARGE OF THE BRIGADE.

"With sabers drawn we kept on toward the Russian guns. We could not fight much, for we were huddled close together in a solid mass for our protection. The men in the middle of the ranks dared not draw their sabers, for they could not tell friend from foe. Those on the outside fought and cut down the Russians in our way. Then the order was given to return, and we retreated as best we could. Some of the horses broke with their riders and carried them back to our lines. Slowly we fought our way back surrounded by Russian infantry and soldiers.

"But while we were fighting to regain our own lines the Russian gunners returned to their guns, and angry that we had only just ridden over them, and thinking of nothing but revenge, they fired at the mass of fighting soldiers, and this time they killed more Russians than Englishmen, for there were more Russians than Englishmen in front of the guns. Meanwhile the Eighth Hussars and the heavy brigade came to our rescue and helped us cover our retreat.

"A wretched lot we were when we returned. They made heroes of the survivors, but the dead and dying were left where they fell. There were 607 of us when we followed Captain Nolan in the charge. Of these 198 came back, and some of these received wounds from which they died shortly afterward. I myself received two cuts in the hand and another just above the end of my sock. But these were light wounds, and I escaped much better than most of the men. There were not more than a dozen who came through that charge unscathed.

HOW THE MEN FELT.

"We did not know what was going to happen when we went into the charge. But we were rather sore about it when we returned, though those who got through were too happy that they had escaped to make much fuss about it. It has been written of as a great expedition, and so I suppose it was. But we do not deserve any great credit for bravery. Almost any man would have done the same. We were all daredevil fellows caring little for our lives and fond of the excitement of battle. And then, when the band plays, and everybody cheers and yells you are so carried away by the excitement that you think of nothing but the joy of fighting. It is great sport. Better than any other in the world.

"Afterward we heard much about it, when the world sung our praises. Some Frenchman said that our exploit was 'magnificent, but it was not war.' It seems that it had been the intention of Lord Raglan, our general, that the cavalry should aid in regaining the heights surmounted by the redoubts taken by the Turks, or in defeating this to prevent the Russians from carrying off the guns at those points. He had no intention of having this work done by 600 men. The Light Brigade was to have been only a part of the forces. But Captain Nolan, who carried the message, did not understand it, nor did the lieutenant general, Lord Lucan. The Earl of Cardigan put the order into execution and Captain Nolan himself led us and died with my other comrades for his own mistake, or that of others.

AFTER THE GREAT CHARGE.

"We remained in the field and fought other battles until the armistice of September, 1856. The cold was the worst foe with which we had to contented. The Russians used to say that their best generals were General January and General February. Many a man who had laid down to sleep on the cold ground never got up, and I had one of my legs frozen."

Ryan came to New York from England in 1856, and for eighteen years was with the Adams Express Company in that city. Then he moved to Chicago, where he has since lived. He was injured January 4, 1897, by a fall caused by a defective sidewalk at Oakley and Austin avenues, and was confined for several months in the county hospital with a broken kneecap. As a result of his injuries he has been unable to pursue his business, which has lately been that of a pedlar.

TORPEDO BOATS.

Fifteen to Eighteen for the Price of a Battle Ship.

Yarrow & Thornycroft, of London, have widened their repute and their influence, if that were possible, writes a correspondent. The great development in torpedo tactics is traceable to them. The flash of the "Lightning" upon the scene startled European Powers to the full possibilities. Since then almost every year has been marked with a forward movement, until now high authorities like Admiral Colomb, seriously discuss whether or not the whole game of sea warfare has not been radically changed, and the battleship made as useless as the old galleys of the Roman Empire. There is much in it, too. For the price of a battleship 15 or 18 of these 30-knot destroyers can be built, and they can be manned by the crew of one battleship. Such a force attacking a ship, even in broad day light, would make things lively. I have not recorded on the map the facility for constructing these craft. Twelve yards have laid themselves out for the work of building them, and it must be remembered that, while in all other cases the admiralty submit drawings for hulls, the builders are themselves responsible for design and speed of these craft. Immense difficulties are involved, if there is not some experience to draw upon. Nearly 100 of these vessels have been, or are being, constructed, and, a large number could be built within a year should the occasion arise. Had this work of building a new type of craft been demanded in any other country, speed premiums would have been almost necessary, but these are unknown in Britain. In the United States, on the other hand, much has been earned in this way. I have taken 17 vessels at random, and find that the power and speed premiums equaled 7.85 per cent. of the total cost; in one case it was 25 per cent., in others from 10 to 12 per cent. It is all the other way in England; firms compete keenly for Government work, for it carries a prestige. The approval of the admiralty experts creates a standard which other Governments are ready to accept, and the foreign warship built in Britain is none the worse for that.

LESS SEASICKNESS NOW.

Discomforts of Ocean Travel Overcome by the Big Fast Twin-Screw Liners.

The surgeon of a great liner, who has been ten years in the North Atlantic trade, said the other day that the modern big ship has decreased seasickness tremendously. Not 2 per cent. of the cabin passengers on a first-class twin screw are ill during even the roughest winter voyage. Bilge keel and the great length of the new liners lessen to a large degree their tendency to roll and pitch. A passenger on a short, slow-going ship of fifteen years ago, the surgeon said, needed a pretty good stomach to stand the mighty shaking up he was sure to get in a winter storm.

There was no infallible remedy for seasickness, he said. It could be relieved, and even prevented, in persons who were not of a squeamish disposition. Persons of different temperament required different treatment. What was good for a bilious patient might not be good for one who was not bilious. Acid and effervescent drinks were remedial, and a bandage on the abdomen also helped. But the surgeon finally said, the time was near when there would be no seasickness, when the 800-foot ship, with lots of beam and deep bilge keels, would make voyaging in the most tumultuous weather almost as comfortable as staying on shore in your parlor.

A SOLDIER'S LIFE.

Only Veterans Can Realize the Sufferings of Army Life

Strong Men Made Helpless Invalids - The Story of One Who Suffered Day and Night for Twenty Years.

From the Chatham Banner.

Everyone living in and around the village of Wheatley knows Mr. Peter Sippe, who has been a resident of the place for upwards of twenty years, and who during the whole of that period up to last year was a constant sufferer from acute rheumatism complicated by other troubles until he was worn almost to a shadow. At the age of twenty he joined the 21st New York Volunteers, and after being a member of that organization for three years, he joined the New York Cavalry and served through the war of the rebellion. He took part in the historic battles of Bull's Run, Fredericksburg, Culrepper, etc., and at one time rode eighty miles at a stretch, carrying dispatches through the enemy's lines. On another occasion he was on horseback for four days and five nights, and it is little wonder that such hardships left him, as they did thousands of others, with a wrecked constitution. While in the army as a result of poor food, and often worse water, he was attacked with diarrhoea, which assumed a chronic form. This of course greatly weakened him, and he fell an easy prey to the pains and terrors of rheumatism. To a correspondent of the Banner he said: "I never expected to be any better in this world, as I had tried scores of medicines which brought me no relief at all. Sometimes for weeks at a time I could not lie down, or sleep, and could eat but little. I was not only troubled with rheumatism but at times was subject to fainting spells, and at other times everything appeared to turn black before my eyes. I would often feel sick at my stomach, at which times food would prove loathsome to me. My kidneys also troubled me greatly and my nervous system seemed completely shattered. Tongue can scarcely tell how much I endured during those long and weary years. About a year ago I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and it was a grand day for me that I began their use. After I had used a few boxes my pains had decreased and I was considerably better. Later, through a continued use of the pills, I could eat, sleep and felt as able to work as I had done twenty years ago. I now feel well and strong and if any of my old comrades see this and are afflicted I would urge them to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

An analysis shows that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood, and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, nervous prostration, all diseases depending upon vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

HER VOICE.

I hear my darling's voice.
She is calling, calling to me.
But not, ah! not as she called the day
When we parted by the sea.
The words that left her sweet lips then
Were those for which I'd yearned,
And I put my high born pride away
And in ecstasy returned.
Oh! I hear my darling's voice again;
It becomes a strident shout.
As she cries, "I want a scuttle of coal,
You lazy, lubberly lout!"

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December A. D. 1886.

SEAL

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INDO-CEYLON TEA,

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All Grocers, Black and Mixed.
Lead Packets only.

WHEREIN PEOPLE ERR.

Faults in Walking, Sleeping and Eating — How to Correct the Errors.

Everybody eats, drinks, breathes, and sleeps, and everybody who has the due allowance of legs and feet walks. Yet not one person in a hundred does either of these things properly. That is the verdict of a writer in a French scientific publication, "La Vie Scientifique." He tells wherein people err in those important particulars, and gives instructions as to how the errors should be corrected.

As to sleeping, his specifications apply more to France and the continent of Europe generally than to this country. In this country few beds are enclosed in the absurd heavy curtains which are so common in France—curtains which cut off the supply of oxygen.

It has long been axiomatic in this country that bedroom windows should be open at night, that the bed should be without curtains and in the middle of the room, and that the room in the daytime should be exposed to all the sunlight possible. And these axioms are what "La Vie Scientifique" points out most impressively to its readers.

As to walking, the errors are confined to no particular nation. People of all countries walk badly, and their chief mistake is in regard to the centre of gravity of the body. It should be kept as nearly as possible in locomotion, at an even distance from the ground. Most people waddle, lurch or hop in their gait, thus alternately raising, lowering, and throwing first to one side and then the other, the gravity centre. This greatly increases the fatigue of walking, an unnecessary fatigue, which is accurately represented by the weight of the body multiplied by the sum of the distance that the centre of gravity is swerved either from the horizontal, or uselessly lifted and lowered on the perpendicular line. Furthermore, care should be taken not to walk on either the toes, the heels or the side of the feet. The foot should be placed flat on the ground and the knee, ankle, and hip joints should be moved evenly, and each assigned to its just allowance, and no more, of the work.

As to eating, drinking, and breathing, the common errors are generally well known, and as generally prevalent as they are well known. Everybody knows that it is bad to drink iced liquids in great gulps, just as everybody knows it is bad to gobble food without proper mastication. Iced drinks swallowed in gulps, do not quench thirst; food bolted without being chewed does not nourish the body. Both breed dyspepsia and othe rills. And in the same way, breathing through the mouth instead of the nose leads to annoying, and often deadly, bronchial aliments.

"A Thing of Beauty is a Joy."

Nerviline is a joy also. No remedy in the world equals it. Neuralgia and rheumatism are relieved almost instantly and minor aches and pains are cured by a single application. Nerviline is sure to cure.

OBJECTIONABLE METHOD.

The author of a book entitled, "How to Get Rich," has just been imprisoned for debt, indicating that one of his ways was not to pay what he owed.

It is not generally known that teas grown in one district rarely drink well alone. It is only by the scientific blending of several different growths made up of many varieties, some for flavor and some for strength, that perfect tea is produced. Ludella, the well known Ceylon Tea, is proportionately blended by an expert, who thoroughly understands the demand of the Canadian trade. This Tea has built up its reputation by persistently supplying the highest quality obtainable, and by giving the consumer the direct advantage of experience and Capital. Being put up in sealed lead packages, its delicious flavor is wholly retained.

LUCK.

Little Girl—Papa, Dick found a horseshoe, and I found a four-leaved clover. Which of us is the luckiest.

Practical Pa—Dick is. Horseshoes are worth money.

TWENTY YEARS OF LUMBAGO.

GET KOOTENAY CURE CONQUERS.

It is a long time to look back over twenty years of life, but when the mile posts have been marked by the pains and aches of Lumbago, it renders the retrospect far from being a pleasant one.

Such was the experience of Mr. James Muir, Night Baggage Master, G.T.R., residence 243 Emerald Street, Hamilton Ont.

He made a sworn declaration to the effect that for over 20 years he was afflicted with Lumbago, and at times was so severely afflicted he could not walk.

For about ten years he could not stand straight for a longer period than about fifteen minutes, when he would be compelled to stoop forward in order to relieve himself. He took nine bottles of Kootenay Cure and they have cured him to stay cured. He says:—

"I told Mr. Ryckman if I felt no pains for one year after taking his medicine, that I would give him a testimonial, and as the time expires this week I come to him without solicitation to give this sworn declaration. I consider Kootenay Cure one of the greatest and best remedies for back or kidney troubles ever used by mankind, and wish my case to become generally known, as I doctored with five different medical men, and was told they could do nothing for me."

Chart book free on application to the S. S. Ryckman Medical Co., (Limited), Hamilton, Ont.

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Tell us what price you generally pay, and if black or mixed. We can save money for you. 25, 40, 50 and 60c. Lead packages. Leading grocers. A. P. ECKART & CO., Toronto, Wholesale Agents. CEYLON TEA.

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Grocer—You butchers have a soft snap. You weigh the bones with the meat and charge meat prices.

Butcher—I don't see as you have any call to talk. When you sell Swiss cheese, don't you weigh the holes and charge cheese prices for them?

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To cultivate a calm, hopeful spirit lies in the use of Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. It never fails. It makes no sore spots on the flesh and is therefore painless. It relieves promptly.

W P C 904

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THE NEW DISCOVERY.

Removes Dandruff in a few days. Stops hair from falling out in a few weeks. Will start a new growth of hair in almost every case. Our average is 90 out of every 100, in which hair is grown.

Proof furnished of the above facts on application.

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YOUNG MEN, Learn to Cut. No better trade or profession. Write for particulars.
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We will give one half-round Ring, 18k. Rolled Gold plate warranted, to any one who will sell 1 doz. Indestructible Lamp Wicks among friends at 10cts. each. Write us and we will mail you the Wicks. You sell them and send us the money and we will mail you the Ring. STAR CHEMICAL CO., Box 28, Canterbrook, Conn.

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Slate, Sheet-Metal Tile & Gravel Roofers
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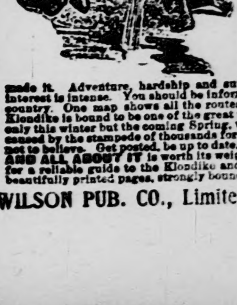
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KLONDIKE AND ALL ABOUT IT...

By a Practical Mining Engineer



CONTAINING truthful information of Alaska and its Hoarded Treasures, How to get to the Klondike, Outfit, Clothes, Food, Expenses, How the Gold Got There, How to Get the Gold, Siberian Methods of Mining, Laws of Canada and the United States, and Colored Maps of Alaska, making in all a complete compendium of necessary instruction for those who are going to Klondike, and valuable information for those at home. This book will teach you to prospect, and how to locate a Mining Claim. You should study and become acquainted with the Mining Laws of both Canada and the United States. Further, you can study the different methods of Mining, and how to get the gold out of the gravel. You should study the methods they use in Siberia, where they have mined for years in frozen ground. Articles on all these subjects are written by experienced Mining Engineers. KLONDIKE AND ALL ABOUT IT contains everything known, both geographically and geologically, of Alaska and the North-West Territories. If you want to be up-to-date, be well informed and well read. You should know the general facts concerning one of the greatest industries of both ancient and modern times. Get posted on what thousands who are rushing to Klondike will have to undergo. Read the thrilling account of the trip overland, from Dyea through the Chilkoot Pass to Klondike, by one who made it. Adventure, hardship and sufferings are so graphically described that one's interest is intense. You should be informed as to the geography and geology of the Yukon country. One map shows all the routes to Klondike, and location of the mining camps. Klondike is bound to be one of the great topics of conversation and of mutual interest, not to believe. Get posted, be up to date, know what you are talking about. KLONDIKE AND ALL ABOUT IT is worth its weight in gold to all, and is issued to meet the demand for a reliable guide to the Klondike and Gold Fields of Alaska. The book comprises 166 beautifully printed pages, strongly bound. Price only 25c., postpaid. Address,

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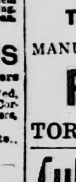
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A PIG WITH TWO TAILS?
— IF SO, WRITE —
W. C. HARRIS, METAL MERCHANT,
William St., - - - TORONTO, Ont.
FOR CURE.

DR. GOODE'S
PAINLESS PENNYROYAL PILLS
A Specific for Female Complaints,
are a true boon to every lady who suffers in the performance of nature's effort. They at once ease the pain and restore natural and healthy action of the ovarian system. For young and developing womanhood they excel any remedy which can be used. They are compounded solely from the active principles of vegetable substances, and are perfectly safe and reliable. Ask your druggist for them, and if he does not keep them in stock he can procure them for you. Price $1.00 per Bottle, or 6 for $5.00. Wholesale Agents:
The Toronto Pharmacal Co., Limited, Toronto.

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Intelligent ladies and gentlemen can be supplied with genteel and very PROFITABLE employment, industrious and energetic. NECESSARY to secure GOOD REMUNERATION. Can give no address of representative who has just cleared $117 in 21 DAYS. $5 can be made right AT YOUR OWN HOME.
J. L. NICHOLS & CO.,
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Best watch on earth, $2.25; our celebrated 20th century watch; American movement; warranted five years; equal as timekeeper to any $25.00 watch; open face, stem wind, pendant set, finely finished dial, sunk second hand; received highest gold medal awards at American and European International Exposition; patented the world over; just a watch which sells anywhere for $6 to $8; agents make big money by selling it; one agent sold 23 in a single day; will send sample to any address on receipt of price; 4 for $7, 12 for $13, 6 or more sent C. O. D. if $2 is sent with order; for $2 I will send watch and handsomest rolled plate chain warranted to wear five years, and all money will be returned if you are not satisfied with your bargain. Fred M. Moore, box 1132, Madison square, New York city.

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VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.

Wilson Publishing Co., Limited
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The Moose Jaw Times.

FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1898

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

April 8th is Good Friday.

Mayor Bogue visited Pense this week.

Mr. H. McDougall visited Regina on Saturday.

Mr. J. Lindsay, of the Massey-Harris Co., was in town on Monday.

WANTED.—Fine weather for Miss Clarke's millinery opening next week.

W. N. Mitchell returned home on Wednesday from a western business trip.

Mr. Jno. Tucker, of the McCormick Manufacturing Company was in town this week.

A breakdown occurred to Monday's No. 2 at Balgonie. A defective axle had to be replaced.

Mrs. Latham has returned to Boharm after residing in Moose Jaw during the winter months.

Mr. Wm. Ledingham left for Brandon this week to commence operations on his farm near that place.

Grand millinery opening at Miss Clarke's on Wednesday next, March 30th, and following days.—Advt.

Mr. Drinkwater arrived from the east and has secured a position in Mr. W.N Mitchell's tailoring establishment.

Mr. J. S Macdonald, Inspector of Government telegraphs in the North West, paid Moose Jaw an official visit this week.

Mr. R. H. Williams, of the Glasgow House, Regina, passed through Tuesday en route home from a business tour of British Columbia cities.

To intending settlers :—A full list of Government lands open for homesteading in the Moose Jaw district revised up to date. SEYMOUR GREEN.—Advt.

Special evangelistic services will be held in Wesley church, Marlborough, commencing on Monday night, the 28th. The public are cordially invited.

The services of Miss Haigh, of Moose Jaw, has been secured by W.M. Crawford, as assistant in the millinery department of his store.—*Indian Head Vidette.*

Mr. Thomas Clarke, of the Macleod Gazette, paid us a fraternal visit this morning. He is returning west after a visit in the east extending over three months.

The prize list for Western Manitoba's Big Fair at Brandon, July 19–22, is now being revised, and the manager would be glad to receive any suggestions, advertisements, etc.

Our new milliner, Miss Kennedy, of Winnipeg, arrived this week, and we are busy making preparations for our spring millinery opening on Wednesday, March 30th. MISS CLARKE.—Advt.

Early Sunday morning a full-rigged blizzard hoved in sight and pounded away merrily for about twenty-four hours, raising the biggest drifts of the season. The heavy snowfall will do good so close to seeding.

Proposed church at Buffalo Lake: There will be a meeting of the English church congregation on Thursday next, March 31st, at 2 p.m., at the residence of Mr. J. L. O. de la Hey. All who are interested are hereby invited to attend.

What promises to be the most successful carnival ever held in Moose Jaw is announced to take place this evening in aid of the Medicine Hat Hospital—a most worthy cause. Nearly forty prizes have been donated by our business men.

Premier Haultain and Jas. H. Ross, Commissioner of Public Works, left Regina for Ottawa on Wednesday morning to look after Territorial interests. Mrs. Ross accompanied her husband and will visit her sister in law, Mrs. Taylor, at Montreal.

The Wolseley *Echo* says that Miss E. Porter went to Winnipeg last Friday to accompany her mother home from the hospital. Mrs. Porter is well known in Moose Jaw, being the mother of Mrs. Seymour Green. Her many friends are glad to hear of her recovery.

Master Emery Young, of Regina, won the Demorest gold medal contest at Winnipeg on Monday. There were six contestants, all of whom had won either gold or silver medals and are therefore among the best reciters in Canada. Emery chose as his selection "The Worst Enemy of the Liquor Traffic."

Mr. Fred. Healey and wife arrived from Golden, B. C., on Saturday and have taken up their residence in Moose Jaw. Mr. Healey having secured a position with J. A. Healey & Co. Fred. is a former Moose Jaw boy, having come to town with his parents in the early eighties. He engaged with Mr. T. W. Robinson and occupied a position as clerk for eight or ten years, leaving for British Columbia about four years ago. He was married about five months ago. His many friends extend their congratulations and welcome him and Mrs. Healey to Moose Jaw.

While returning home last week, Mr. W. J. Bradshaw was badly frozen. He drove out to Caron with a neighbor, from which place he took the train to Parkbeg. Arriving late in the afternoon he secured a horse and started for Blue Rock Ranche. Night overtook him, and losing the trail he spent the night on the prairie.

W. C. Lusk, photographer, will remain in Moose Jaw until Wednesday 30th inst. After an extended tour through the eastern Canadian and American cities, visiting the best photo studios, I am prepared to give you a finer class of work than ever. Come and be convinced that we can please you. W. C. LUSK.—Advt.

R. H. Williams, of "The Glasgow House," Regina, has just returned from the coast, where he purchased and contracted for about 40 cars of cedar posts, on which he is prepared to make Special Wholesale Quotations for delivery to any station. He would also be pleased to give quotations on all kinds of building material in large or small quantities.—Advt.

Among the appointments gazetted last week are: Messrs. J. R. Brown, of Qu'Appelle, R. B. Fergusson, of Regina, and Jno. Rutherford, of Moose Jaw, to be Commissioners for License District No. 4; Frank W Lewis, of Caron, to be Justice of the Peace; Wm. Cator, of Pense, to be Overseer for Statute Labor District No. 243; J. K. Sparling, of Dawson City, to be Notary Public and Advocate.

In renewing his subscription to THE TIMES Mr. J. W. Wrong, of Windsor, says: "I am pleased to get THE TIMES Your town appears to be improving I hope it will continue. There is now a tremendous rush to the North-West and Yukon gold fields. You do well to keep before the public the improvements being made in town and country in farming, building, stock raising, dairying, etc."

The members of the Huron (Presbyterian) church choir will give a concert in the Buffalo Lake settlement on Friday next, April 1st. Refreshments will be served during the evening. An admission fee of 25 cts. will be charged. The programme will commence at 19 o'clock. The concert is under the auspices of the ladies of Huron church, who are taking this means of introducing their new Doherty organ.

Work on the new copper wire to be stretched from Montreal to Vancouver by the C.P.R. telegraph company will commence about April 1st and be completed about midsummer. This improvement has been found necessary in consequence of the increasing trade. The new wire will have automatic repeaters at Swift Current and Fort William, and will place Vancouver, for all practical purposes, as near Montreal as Ottawa is.

Sunday's storm blocked the C.P.R. line between here and Swift Current. The west bound train was delayed about eighteen hours, and No. 2 was cancelled, but ran as a special the following day. Thursday's storm was even worse. All passenger trains were held at Moose Jaw, and freight traffic was at a standstill. A freight encountered a snow bank near Swift Current and the engine and four cars jumped the rails. A wrecking crew left in the afternoon.

The long list of buildings to be erected in Moose Jaw next year is still increasing. This week we are pleased to announce that Mr. J. M. Simington has decided to remove his present premises and to erect a substantial two story brick store on the corner of Main and High streets. The first flat will be for a confectionery store and ice cream parlor, and the second for a dwelling. One by one the old landmarks of Moose Jaw are being replaced by business blocks as the town and district progresses.

Medicine Hat *News:* This evening (Thursday, 17th inst.) the friends of Miss Miller, Miss Manahan and Miss Knisley, who have been connected with the hospital and who are leaving town shortly, will tender them a "send off" in the opera house. Miss Miller leaves for Neepawa about the end of the week; Miss Manahan, who has recently passed a very creditable examination as trained nurse, leaves for her home at Moose Jaw; and Miss Knisley, who has been in Kamloops for some months, goes from here to Moosomin

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Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 Years the Standard.

Brakeman Jno. McKay and his mother and sister returned home on Saturday from a visit to friends at Medicine Hat and Canmore. Miss Ruth MacDougall, who accompanied them, remained at Medicine Hat, having secured a position in the large dressmaking department of the Medicine Hat Trading Company.

Traffic on the Prince Albert branch promises to be brisk as soon as spring opens up. It is estimated that there are about 40,000 ties to ship out, besides large quantities of wheat, lumber, etc. About 40 or 50 immigrants and passengers will go up on the next train, and it is said that there are more to follow. When the northern rivers open for navigation in May or June a large number of Klondykers will likely take advantage of the "Poor Man's Route."

Monday's Prince Albert train arrived on Wednesday, having taken three days to make the trip. The road is badly blocked with snow and considerable difficulty was experienced in getting through. They started out with a heavy train pulled by a "double header," engines No. 83 and 91. On reaching Rosthern they were compelled to sidetrack about half the train. Both engines were slightly disabled and came to Moose Jaw for repairs. No. 91 got derailed in a snow bank, lost her ash pan, and is also minus a head light. The windows of the cab are badly broken and it was with much difficulty she reached Moose Jaw.

The bazaar in aid of the funds of the English church, which was held in the C.P.R. dining hall on St. Patrick's Day, was a success in every respect. There was an excellent display of ornamental and useful goods provided by the assiduous energy of numerous ladies and gentlemen of the town, and a splendid selection of gifts from distant friends, which were eagerly purchased at the very moderate prices put upon them. A delightful musical selections—piano, violins, cornet—and vocal music by first rate local talent; a gramophone kindly exhibited by a Calgary gentleman and a gratuitous supply of tea, coffee and eatables liberally given by Mr. Smith and ladies filled in a pleasant and profitable evening. The proceeds, after expenses were paid, amounted to $150. To all who so willingly supplied gifts, preferred their services or in any way helped to make the sale a success hearty thanks are hereby given.

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For Perfect-fitting Ready to Wear Men's, Boys' & Children's Clothing

Never before has Ready-made clothing received such attention from manufacturers as it does to-day. It is a distinctive branch in which is employed the highest laboring talent of the age.

Improvement after improvement has been added until now it is easy to furnish any man with a perfect-fitting suit of ready-to-wear clothing; the styles are always the newest and most up-to-date.

In clothing we only handle the very best makes and have always the latest. We sell as good suits as any that can be purchased. They are strictly of the highest value.

We have this week opened and placed on our center tables about

$5,000

of the nobbiest selections of clothing ever turned out. We purpose to do the clothing trade of Moose Jaw better than ever. Call in and see the newest in men's lines.

M. J. MacLEOD

The Leading Clothier and Furnisher.

WAGHORN'S GUIDE TO TRAVEL and BUSINESS 50c yd

Apprentice Wanted.

Wanted at once an industrious boy to learn the printing trade. Apply at THE TIMES OFFICE. tf.

For Good Dairy Cows

APPLY TO

C. M. ANNABLE

OVER 50 HEAD TO CHOOSE FROM

Also two or three teams of good heavy-draught work horses for sale.

WAGONS & BUGGIES

By the Car Load

While in the East I purchased 3 car loads Buggies & Carts, 1 car Lumber Wagons and a complete stock of Light and Heavy Harness. They will arrive in a few days and be placed on exhibition as soon as our new show room is completed.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO HOLD YOUR ORDER

A. WILSON, Blacksmith.

Bargains!

This month we are giving bargains in.....

Watches, Clocks, Silverware, Jewelry and Optical Goods.

REPAIRING :—High grade watches, clocks and jewelry a specialty; also organs.

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Sole agent for Bell Organs and Pianos.

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Why go to the....

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See our line of Chocolate creams, caramels, etc., etc. We always keep on hand the best assortment and freshest goods in town. Please call and examine our lines. We also carry a full stock of writing material. See our fancy note and letter paper, envelopes and memo books in all the latest designs.

Miss McBride, Mgr.

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TO LET

160 acres, 95 cultivated. Rent or on shares. Verity plow, disc seeder and drag harrows for sale. Apply, LAWRENCE B. KING. 34ptf

BULL FOR SALE

The thoroughbred bull Prince of Boharm (pedigree 22233) for sale; color red; calved April 1st, 1897; got by Ranger (16395), dam Empress of India. Price $65.00. F. W. GREEN, Moose Jaw. 36tf.

HORSE AND CATTLE HERDING.

The undersigned wishes to announce that he will conduct a horse and cattle herd during the coming season; the two herds to be kept separate. Arrangements have been made for the services of light and heavy draugh stallions weekly. A thoroughbred bull will run with the cattle. Abundant water supply and good feed. Terms:—Horses $3.00 for season or $1.00 per month; cattle $1.00 for season. Will be in Moose Jaw to take out stock on opening of herd law. For further information apply to HENRY KENDRICK, Drinkwater.

STRAY HORSES.

Strayed from my ranche at Eyebrow Lake, about October 1896,—One bay stallion, white face; one bay mare, large white face; one bay mare, white dash in face; one bay mare, white star on forehead, white spot on nose, all branded TF (combination) on right shoulder; also one chestnut stallion, white face, branded F on right shoulder. The above horses are all heavy Clydesdales and three-year-olds. During spring of 1897 one bay mare, two years old, white star on forehead, branded TF (combination) on right shoulder. A liberal reward will be given for information leading to their recovery. THOS. FRANKS, Moose Jaw, Assa. 36tf

GIRL WANTED.

Wanted at once, a good general servant. Apply to MRS. G. M. ANNABLE. 38tf

Campbell's AUCTION SALE

Having disposed of my property to Mr. J. J. McLean, who will take possession on 1st May, '98, I have decided to sell the remainder of my stock at Public Auction, on the

Last Two Saturdays in April
(23rd and 30th)

Goods to be Sold Regardless of Price. Positively No Reserve.

EXTRA BARGAINS GIVEN.

W. R. Campbell.

IMPROVED FARMS For Sale BY

G. A. MUTTLEBURY

459 Main St., Winnipeg. P.O. Drawer 1067

SE	34	15	24	Rented
S½	24	15	25	To rent
NW 14 and NE	15	15	25	"
N½	18	16	25	"
SE	32	17	25	"
NE	32	18	25	"
NW	16	16	26	"
S½	6	17	26	"
SE	12	18	26	"
NW	16	16	27	Rented
NW	24	16	27	To rent
NE	28	16	27	Rented
NE	36	16	27	To rent
SE	12	17	28	Rented
NW	22	18	28	To rent
NE	6	18	28	"

These Farms Have All Been Improved.

Easy terms will be given, both as to time and interest.

My agent, Mr. L. D. Smith, will be at Moose Jaw during the first week of April.

Clean Your

FARM WITH M'DONALD'S WEED DESTROYER AND CULTIVATOR

A large number used them last year and they are more than pleased with the result. Call and inspect our 1898 machine.

J. A. McDonald, Blacksmith.

High St., Moose Jaw.

STAMPING ON LINEN

Done to order. Newest Designs. Also a full assortment of Corticelli Embroidery Silks at the Bazaar.

MISS SIMPSON

Notice to Creditors.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors and others having claims against the estate of John Latham, who died at Moose Jaw, Assiniboia, N.W.T., on or about the 9th day of July, 1896, intestate, to send in their claims properly verified by affidavit showing the amount and particulars thereof and the securities, if any, held by them, on or before the 22nd day of April, 1898, to Maria Latham, Moose Jaw P.O., N.W.T., the administratrix of said estate; and further notice is hereby given that at the expiration of said time the administratrix will proceed to wind up the said estate and distribute the same, taking notice only of such claims as are at that time sent in or delivered to her.

Public Notice is also given that there will be sold by public auction by Oswald B. Fysh, Esq., Auctioneer, at the Ottawa Hotel in the said town of Moose Jaw, on Thursday the 21st April, 1898, at the hour of 2 o'clock p.m., all that parcel or tract of land and premises known and described as the south-west quarter (sw¼) of Section thirty (30), Township seventeen (17), Range twenty-seven [27], west 2nd meridian, District of Assiniboia, N.W.T.

There is situate on the said land and premises a large two-storey frame building.

The property is sold subject to a reserved bid. Terms cash.

For further particulars apply to Oswald B. Fysh, Esq., auctioneer, or Mrs. Maria Latham, Moose Jaw P.O., administratrix, or

W. B. WILLOUGHBY,
Solicitor for Administratrix.

Dated at Moose Jaw, March 17, 1898.

HERDING.

Parties intending to send horses to herd will do well to give the same to the undersigned for the summer. Good pasture, four sections of fenced land for night. That well known horse, General Thorpe, will stand for service on the ranche. Charge for mares for season and herding only $10. Herding horses, $5 for a pair; $2.25 each for herds of three or more. Will be in Moose Jaw May 12th; at Mr. Gilmour's, Jr., May 13th. Horses delivered in Moose Jaw at end of herd law. Strictly cash, before horses are taken away in the fall. Herd in the Qu'Appelle Valley. AGNUS WILKIE, Cottonwood P.O., Assa. 37 39

Massey - Harris CO.

J. H. BUNNELL, Agent.

The Best is None Too Good For Moose Jaw.

We have on hand a full stock of Plows, Harrows, Seeders, Cultivators, Bain Waggons, etc.

The new model "Victoria" Sulky and Gang is having a large sale. A car load of Brantford Buggies and Democrats to arrive in a few days. Intending purchasers will find it to their advantage to inspect our stock before placing their orders, as they will find our goods right and the prices to suit their pockets.

We also carry a full stock of wood goods and harness.

Agent for Steel Aermotor Windmills and all kinds of pumps.

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

Capital Subscribed $1,500,000
Capital Paid Up 1,493,300
Rest 325,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - QUEBEC.

Andrew Thomson, Esq., ...President.
Hon. E. J. Price, ... Vice-Pres.
E. E. Webb, ... General Manager.
J. G. Billett, ... Inspector.

BRANCHES.

Alexandria, Ont.	Morden, Man.
Boissevain, Man.	Melita, "
Carberry, "	Moosomin, N.W.T.
Carman, "	Moose Jaw, "
Calgary, N.W.T.	Norwood, Ont.
Deloraine, Man.	Neepawa, Man.
Glenboro, "	Ottawa, Ont.
Gretna, "	Quebec, Que.
Holland, "	Quebec, (S. Lewis S.
Hamiota, "	Shelburne, Ont.
Hastings, Ont.	Smith's Fall's Ont.
Indian Head, N.W.T.	Souris, Man.
Lethbridge, "	Toronto, Ont.
Macleod, "	Virden, Man.
Merrickville, Ont.	Wiarton, Ont.
Minnedosa, Man.	Winchester, Ont.
Montreal, Quebec.	Winnipeg, Man.

MOOSE JAW BRANCH.

Deposits received and general banking business transacted.

Interest allowed on saving and special deposits

Drafts sold, available at all points in Canada, United States and England.

ROBT. S. BARROW, Manager.

Farm Property FOR SALE

The undersigned wishes to inform the public of this district that he wishes to sell the following stock and machinery on easy terms or take cows and young stock in exchange:

Horses....

Twelve anadian horses and mares. - - - - - - -

Machinery

All the machinery that is required on a farm. - - -

Farm....

A farm of 480 acres with about 230 acres cultivated.

If not sold by April 1st they will be offered for sale by public auction.

For further information apply to

A. B. CARLE,

Sec. 27, Tp. 17, Rg. 26.

Satisfaction Guaranteed

If you buy from us....

BUILDING MATERIAL LIME & WOOD FOR SPOT CASH.

Corn Meal (per cwt.)		$1.75
Wheat "	"	2.00
Graham Flour	"	2.00
Mixed Chop	"	1.25
Corn Chop	"	1.10

E. SIMPSON & CO.

P.S.—House to let. Farm for sale.